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Denmark	250 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
Egypt	40 P.	Algeria	275 Dr.
France	22 F.	Netherlands	1.50 Gld.
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Greece	150 D.M.	Spain	25 Ptas.
Great Britain	20 P.	Sweden	2.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 8	Switzerland	1.20 S.F.
Iran	60 Rials	Turkey	1.75 Liras
Israel	1.1400	U.S. Military (Eur.)	80.25
Italy	400 Lire	Yugoslavia	20 D.

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Scattered, sunny. Temp. 25-31 (77-88). Sunday, similar. LONDON: Scattered, sunny intervals. Temp. 21-34 (70-93). Sunday, similar. CHANNEL: Slight. RAIN: Scattered, cloudy. Temp. 25-31 (77-88). NEW YORK: Scattered, sunny. Temp. 25-31 (77-88).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

'The president is somehow being exempted from blame . . . despite mounting disaffection . . .'

Giscard Rides High, Well Above the Fray

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, Aug. 18 (NYT) — Workers at Boussac, a bankrupt textile company that had been refused state aid, blocked the roads around their factory in eastern France this month to protest against the threat of large-scale unemployment.

"If only Giscard knew what was going on," an irate worker at a blockade said. But President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing knew very well what was happening at Boussac.

The company had become a test case for his controversial new economic policy aimed at increasing the productivity and competitiveness of French industry. The policy provides for withdrawing government subsidies to inefficient companies at the risk of rising unemployment.

The worker's comment underlined a strange political phenomenon in France. The president is somehow being exempted from blame by large segments of the public, despite mounting disaffection with his government's policies.

A poll taken this month showed that 56 percent of French voters were satisfied with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's performance. The same poll found that 52 percent disapproved of Prime Minister Raymond Barre, a man appointed to office by the president.

'Meeting of Monarchs'

Whether by chance or design, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has achieved a kind of regal aura above the political fray, without relinquishing any of the power that the French presidential system accords him. An aide who accompanied him on a recent visit to King Juan Carlos in Madrid commented, "It was a meeting of monarchs."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has long been considered aloof. He has been described as a man who enjoys ceremony more than administrative work, and who has lost opportunities to carry out the social and economic transformation of the country that he promised when he came to power in 1974.

During the campaign preceding the tough parliamentary elections in March, Jacques Chirac, the neo-Gaullist leader, warned that the president's above-the-battle stance risked permitting defeat at the hands of the coalition of Socialists and Communists.

After the unexpected victory, the president was taken to task for failing to move quickly to draw disaffected Socialists into a centrist



President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing

coalition that would end the long polarization between the French left and right.

But in recent weeks, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's monarchical style has won grudging respect from political rivals and critics in the press, who concede that it seems well-suited to the political season.

They note that the one-time Socialist-Communist alliance is now in such deep disarray that any gesture from the president to woo dissatisfied members to a new center-left coalition seems premature. Such an attempt would probably backfire and strengthen left-wing Socialists who argue that their party must continue an alliance with the Communists against the center-right combination of Giscardists and neo-Gaullists, if Socialism is ever to be implanted in France.

The president, meanwhile, has made short shrift of challenges in his own camp, particularly from Mr. Chirac, the mayor of Paris, who makes no attempt to conceal his ambitions to displace Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in the 1981 presidential election.

Mr. Chirac has publicly opposed the president's foreign policy initiatives — the sending of troops to Zaire and Chad, and strong support for Spain's entry into the Common Market — and has derided the new economic program. But Mr. Chirac's strongest ally came a few weeks ago when he sought to turn the issue of the Paris police budget into a confrontation with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

The president did not bother to respond personally to Mr. Chirac's

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Judge Says Retraction Is No Longer Necessary

Moscow Drops Suit Against U.S. Newsmen

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (AP) — A Soviet judge dropped the civil suit against two American reporters today, saying that the widespread publicity given the case made unnecessary the retraction that their papers refused to print.

However, Judge Lev Almazov said he would inform the Soviet Foreign Ministry that Craig Whitney of The New York Times and Harold Piper of the Baltimore Sun had not attended any of the legal proceedings, and that he considered their behavior disrespectful to the court.

During earlier court sessions, a prosecutor asked that the Foreign Ministry remove the correspondents' press accreditation, in effect expelling them from the country. Mr. Whitney and Mr. Piper were found guilty July 18 of slandering Soviet television because they reported that relatives of Georgian dissident Zviad Gamsakhurdia said that his videotaped confession appeared to have been fabricated.

Retraction, Costs Levied
Mr. Gamsakhurdia was brought to Moscow for the hearing and testified that his confession was authentic. The judge ordered Mr. Whitney and Mr. Piper to retract their stories and to pay court costs totaling \$3,424.

After they and their papers refused to publish retractions, the two men were fined \$73 each on Aug. 3 and were warned that they faced further fines or "different measures" if their newspapers did not publish the retractions. The fines and the costs were paid, but the papers still refused to print the retractions.

Judge Almazov said he was discontinuing the case because the plaintiff, the Soviet Committee on Radio and Television, wrote him that it was no longer demanding the retraction. The letter said:

All-Party Talks

Not Opposed,

Smith Declares

BULAWAYO, Rhodesia, Aug. 18 (UPI) — Prime Minister Ian Smith, admitting that "we are in a tight corner," today moved closer to negotiations with the guerrilla-backed Patriotic Front and said that Rhodesia was "not opposed to a conference" as proposed by Britain and the United States.

But he said that the two powers must provide an acceptable conference agenda before a final decision would be announced by the biracial transitional government produced by the March 3 "internal" majority-rule agreement.

Mr. Smith's remarks were the most flexible to date regarding the negotiations that London and Washington have been trying to arrange.

Prague Said Under Guard For Invasion Anniversary

VIENNA, Aug. 18 (UPI) — Dissidents arriving from Czechoslovakia reported today that Prague is full of reinforced police units three days before the 10th anniversary of the Soviet-led invasion.

There are more police in Prague today than probably in all of Austria, said Ivan Medek, a 53-year-old Prague music critic who arrived last night with Vilem and Karola Hejl, two other dissidents and signers of the Charter 77 human-rights document.

The new arrivals brought the number of exiled Czechoslovaks, who came here recently to avoid persecution, to 60.

"They told me either to leave the country or to expect to be jailed," Mr. Medek told reporters.

Many Police Cars
Before their departure from Prague, the three emigrants said they saw "scores of anti-riot police cars and an unusually great number of policemen" roaming the streets.

As Mr. Abruzzo spoke, Mr. Anderson laughingly interjected, "I'm listening."

"We came an eighth of the way around the world in six days," Mr.

Paris, Aug. 18 (UPI) — Three Americans who made the first transatlantic crossing in a balloon said today that their next venture will be an attempt to fly around the world in 30 days.

Ben Abruzzo, 48, mentioned the project at a news conference. His two partners, Maxie Anderson, 44, and Larry Newman, 31, nodded their assent.

Asked jokingly whether their next project would be to follow the Jules Verne novel, "Around the World in 80 Days," Mr. Abruzzo said, "No, not 80 days," adding that it could be done in 30 days.

"We will build a craft — to have a new one, would require a great deal more money than this flight — and that is to build a balloon, and it can be done, and we have the experience and know-how today, and we'll go to a higher altitude and we'll fly around the world in 30 days, entirely circumnavigating the globe."

Mr. Abruzzo spoke, Mr. Anderson laughingly interjected, "I'm listening."

"We came an eighth of the way around the world in six days," Mr.

Move Seeks to Curb Inflation

U.S. Raises Discount Rate To Boost Slumping Dollar

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP) — The government rushed to the rescue of the faltering dollar today by trying to force up interest rates in the United States.

If the plan works, it may help control rising prices and increase the value of the dollar overseas, government officials said.

In the meantime, people in the U.S. may have to live with higher interest rates on auto loans, credit cards, shopping cards and other short-term credit.

The Federal Reserve, which controls the nation's money supply, took action by raising the discount rate, the interest rate banks must pay to borrow money from the government.

If the discount rate goes up, it usually means higher interest rates throughout the economy, including consumer loans.

The discount rate was raised from 7 1/2 percent to 7 7/8 percent, effective Monday. It was only the fifth time in 15 years that the discount rate has been used for international purposes.

"Disorderly Conditions"
"The action was taken in view of recent disorderly conditions in foreign exchange markets as well as the continuing serious domestic inflationary problem," the Federal Reserve said.

After the announcement, the dollar moved up in value on foreign exchange markets and the stock market rallied.

The Carter administration applauded the action by the Federal Reserve, which is independent of the executive branch.

"The administration fully understands the reasons for this action. It is essential that we control inflation if we are to have a strong dollar and sustainable economic growth," a White House statement said.

"Continuing Actions"
"As we have said, there will be a series of continuing actions over the next several weeks to deal with these problems," it added.

The administration has promised some kind of continuing actions because of a steep decline in the dollar against other currencies. In the past 12 months the dollar has lost 33 percent against the Swiss franc, 30 percent against the Japanese yen and lesser amounts against weaker currencies. The decline had gotten worse in the past week.

That has meant that imported

products in the United States are more expensive and that U.S. travelers abroad must pay higher prices. The situation also erodes the dollar as the world's dominant currency.

Traders on foreign exchanges say that the main reason for the dollar's decline is the inflation problem in the United States and the country's trade deficit with other countries.

Rising interest rates are intended to reduce the money supply and help reduce inflation. They also make U.S. investments more attractive to foreigners.

If the money comes into this country, there are fewer dollars overseas and their value starts to increase again.

More spending in this country by foreigners could also improve the country's trade deficit.

However, the Federal Reserve has clearly been concerned about the domestic damage that rising interest rates can cause. The chairman of the Fed, William Miller, has said that unless inflation is controlled, the agency might be forced to tighten credit so much that a recession may result.

The Commerce Department released a report today indicating that inflation during the spring was worse than previously predicted but that economic growth was stronger.

It said that the inflation rate was 10.7 percent, worse than the 10.1 percent reported a month earlier. However, the economy grew at an annual rate of 8 percent, a stronger rate than the 7.4 percent estimated earlier.

The administration is expecting both consumer prices and the economy to improve.

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In Conference Committee

Natural Gas Accord Is Victory for Carter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UPI) — Sen. Henry Jackson today announced a long-awaited congressional compromise on natural gas pricing. President Carter called it a "major step forward" for his energy program.

The compromise, which now goes from a conference committee to the House and Senate for approval, would lift federal price controls from newly produced natural gas by 1985.

Over the coming seven years, however, the price of such gas will be allowed to increase and is expected to double in cost.

Vice President Mondale said that chances are excellent for passage of an energy program before year's end. But Sen. Jackson predicted a "razor thin" vote in the House and Senate on lifting federal price controls from natural gas.

"This is a major step forward under the most difficult of circumstances . . . and I and the country owe a debt of gratitude" to the conferees, said Mr. Carter today after he helped reach the agreement in a meeting with key legislators last night.

He told reporters that natural gas is "one of the most difficult aspects of the energy package" and that the agreement is "in the best interests of the country."

Dollar Argument
Sen. Jackson said Mr. Carter's argument on behalf of the declining dollar helped spur the compromise.

"We have a hard fight ahead," the chairman of the Senate's energy conferees said at a news conference.

He said 13 of the 25 House members of the Senate-House conference committee and nine of the 17

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Calls for 'Enhanced Vigilance'

Vietnam Reports Threat To Internal Social Order

BANGKOK, Aug. 18 (UPI) — In an unusual report on internal security problems, Vietnam today said that social order was being threatened by resistance forces, sabotage, espionage and enemy propaganda.

It appealed to the Communist Party, the people and the armed forces to enhance vigilance against the internal threat.

Radio Hanoi, in a Vietnamese-language program monitored here, said that its armed forces in the southern provinces were fighting "remnant enemy troops, reconnaissance men and counterrevolutionaries."

The broadcast claimed that government security units had fought bravely and successfully.

"They have dislodged reactionaries from many of their positions, forcing them to surrender to the revolutionary administration," it said.

Problems in Saigon
Problems in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) were reported, but the radio said that the city's armed security forces "promptly uncovered and effectively frustrated all plots of the bourgeoisie and counterrevolutionaries to resume their activities."

In provinces along the northern border with China, security forces were

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U.S. balloonists, from left, Ben Abruzzo, Maxie Anderson and Larry Newman meet press at U.S. Embassy in Paris.

The Smoke Signal Works

Vatican Holds Rehearsal With Papal-Ballot Stove

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Aug. 18 (NYT) — The Vatican today held a rehearsal of procedures during the conclave for the election of a new pope that is to start in a week, testing an old cast-iron stove by which the outcome of the balloting by the cardinals will be signaled.

Prigists, nuns, curious passersby, and many reporters and cameramen were in St. Peter's Square this morning to watch the experiment.

They saw smoke rise from a metal stovepipe that pierces the roof of the 500-year-old Sistine Chapel. The thin feather of smoke at first seemed to be an uncertain gray, and eventually turned white.

If the conclave of cardinals had actually been under way, the white smoke would have meant that the Roman Catholic Church had a new head.

Inconclusive votes, according to tradition, will be signaled with dark smoke. In years long past the coloring was produced by burning damp straw and rags along with the cardinals' ballots. Now, chemicals are added to the ballots to produce the dark smoke that tells the world that no candidate for the papacy has

obtained the required two-thirds majority.

The ballots in the final, successful vote for a new pontiff will be burned without any additional substance, producing white smoke.

About an hour after that happens, the new spiritual leader of 700 million Roman Catholics will show himself on the central balcony of St. Peter's Basilica, wearing white pontifical vestments, and will impart his first apostolic blessing.

The senior cardinal, who will introduce the newly elected pope, will also announce the pontifical name that the new pope has chosen to assume. Churchmen are speculating these days how the front-runners in the papal election would style themselves if successful.

The 185-year-old ecclesiastical outfitting firm Annibale Gambarelli, in the center of old Rome, displayed today the three sets of new pontifical robes that are traditionally prepared before the selection of a new pope — one for a short, chubby man, one for a tall, thin one, and one for a tall, robust one.

The cardinals, meeting this morning for their daily pre-conclave gathering, decided to pray jointly in St. Peter's Basilica next Friday for inspiration from the Holy Ghost before they go into seclusion. In Roman Catholic doctrine, the Holy Ghost or Holy Spirit, third person of the Trinity, guides the sacred college of cardinals in choosing a new head of the church.

The invocation of the Holy Ghost will take place during a conclave. The cardinals also decided to begin entering the conclave — a walled-up area around the Sistine Chapel — at 4:30 p.m. Friday instead of at 5 p.m. as originally planned. Logistics was given as the reason.

Outta Sight

Oblivious to the obvious, a Londoner whisks by a rather strangely dressed Briton. No non-conformist or Hyde Park individualist, still less a Colonial ballroom-dancer, but a fireman in the latest Doomwatch protective clothing. He was one of the squad that searched for the source of a mysterious cloud of poison gas that swept through offices in Berkeley Square, in London's Mayfair district. More than 2,000 persons were evacuated and 20 had to be treated for gas inhalation.



Alleged KGB Agent Gets Swiss Permit

GENEVA, Aug. 18 (UPI) — Switzerland said today that it has agreed to give a residence permit to Gede Dneprovsky, a Soviet employee of the United Nations who is alleged by the United States and Britain to be a KGB agent.

Mr. Dneprovsky, with the UN personnel division in New York for the last 10 years, was appointed personnel director at UN European headquarters in Geneva in May.

News Analysis

Arabs Talk Down Camp David

By James M. Markham

AMMAN, Jordan (NYT) — Next month's planned summit between President Carter, Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has aroused deep skepticism among Arabs left at the sidelines of the Middle East peace quest.

A tour of Lebanon, Syria and Jordan uncovered a widespread conviction among well-placed Arabs and Western diplomats that the peace initiative launched by Mr. Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in November had run its course — and that the United States was unwilling or unable to apply what is perceived as necessary pressure on the Begin government to achieve a settlement.

In Beirut, Damascus and Amman, officials and diplomats pointed out that the United States had so far been unable to secure Israel's consent to move a token contingent of 650 Lebanese Army soldiers into the troubled southern Lebanon border region, held by militiamen sustained by Israel.

"If Carter can't even get the little Lebanese Army into the south, how can he get Begin off the West Bank?" a United Nations official asked rhetorically. "I think Begin knows the American government well enough to know that it will push only if it is pushed."

Separate Peace

In both Syria and Jordan, there is some official concern that the United States has decided to move toward what would amount to a thinly disguised separate peace between Egypt and Israel, which would leave President Hafez al-Assad and King Hussein in exposed positions.

Action Delayed on Taxes For Americans Overseas

(Continued from Page 1)

swift adoption by conferees of a relatively uncontroversial measure, if final passage is to be achieved this session.

Both the Ways and Means and the Senate measures include special deductions for housing, education and cost-of-living expenses, with the House panel bill more generous in each case. In addition, both bills would defer the foreign-income provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act for income earned in 1977, with the new law to take effect for income earned in 1978 and thereafter. However, the House bill also includes an income exclusion for Americans not resident in Western Europe and Canada, a home-leave deduction, expansion of the moving cost deductions, and a number of other features.

The 1976 Tax Reform Act exclusion for \$20,000 income exclusion for Americans resident overseas to \$15,000, made ineligible as a U.S. tax credit the foreign income taxes paid on the excluded amount, and taxed income in excess of the excluded amount at the higher rates that would apply if the exclusion were not made.

The major difference between the House Ways and Means bill and the Senate measure — and the issue on which eventual passage of any revision may hinge — is the income exclusion adopted by the House.

Sources have said that its adoption angered key members of the Senate Finance Committee, which will represent the Senate in the conference. A number of Senate and committee aides involved with the issue have said that an exclusion would never get through either the panel or the full Senate.

Could Be Killed

There have also been indications that if the House shows no willingness to compromise on the exclusion issue, the Senate Finance Committee will refuse to go to conference, killing the bill. Once in conference, on the Senate floor, there would be a good chance that those opposing the exclusion could delay action, through either a filibuster or procedural tactics, long enough to kill the measure for the session.

Giscard Rides High, Well Rated Above the Fray Despite Protests

(Continued from Page 1)

attacks, and the police issue particularly illustrated the effectiveness of his aloof political style.

Ever since Mr. Chirac was elected in 1976 over Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's hand-picked candidate, a confrontation between the two leaders has been predicted. When the police budget came up last month, Mayor Chirac insisted that the national government increase its share of the \$240 million outlay, and asserted that municipal taxes would have to be raised if aid was not forthcoming.

The president refused to join the battle and instead let Prime Minister Barre respond by pointing out that the city's coffers had a large enough surplus to finance its usual share of the police budget. The embarrassed mayor conceded that the money was there, and the incident has come across in the press more as a failed power play by Mr. Chirac than as high-handedness by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

The prime minister has also served as the president's stalking horse for economic policy. While Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has kept silent, Mr. Barre has spiritedly defended attempts to free the prices of industrial goods, remove government subsidies to ailing companies and hold down wage increases.

And it is Mr. Barre who has emerged as the villain in the eyes of striking textile, shipyard and metallurgical workers who face the loss of jobs at their failing companies. It will probably take two or three years to determine whether the economic program will succeed in modernizing French industry. But it is the sort of gamble that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing alone could take among West European leaders.

While in Britain, Italy and West Germany, leaders are strapped by narrow margins over their political opponents and face the prospect of risky elections, the French president does not go to the polls until 1981 and counts on a 100-seat margin in Parliament.

Apparently confident that he will be re-elected to another seven-year term, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, again seeming to rise above the dreary concerns of everyday politics, has started to speak about preparing France for the third millennium.

Sale of Textiles Firm Approved in Paris

By Jane Friedman

PARIS, Aug. 18 (IHT) — A Paris court today approved the sale of the Bouscassat textile group to the Agache Wilnot holding company of Lille, in northern France.

The Bouscassat group, with an annual revenue of \$200 million, was founded at the beginning of the century by Marcel Bouscassat, 89, and has been close to bankruptcy since the spring. Forty-seven of the Bouscassat companies, subsidiaries of his Comptoir de l'Industrie Textile de France, were placed in receivership by the Paris Tribunal de Commerce during the spring and the summer.

Today's decision ends a takeover battle for the group between Agache Wilnot and industrialist Maurice Bidemann. Agache Wilnot, with annual revenues of \$1.4 billion, is the largest textile group in France.

Mr. Bidemann owns 21 factories, manufacturing mostly menswear, under the labels Daniel Hechter, Calvin Klein, Yves Saint Laurent and his own name. Twenty percent of his production is sold in the United States.

In an interview last week, Mr. Bidemann said that he wanted Bouscassat because it would make him France's leading producer of textiles and menswear. Today, in a telephone interview, he said that he hoped that the Wilnot group would be able to set Bouscassat straight.

In a communication, the Christian Dior couture firm, owned by Mr. Bouscassat and his textile group, said today that it was "highly satisfied with this decision" which would enable it to make substantial investments. The communication said that Dior hoped to double its revenues in five years.

Some soldiers say that they are able to serve in what President Carter proudly called "the point of the Western sword" only because their parents send an occasional check. Others pile up debts until they end their foreign tours.

The number of U.S. soldiers in Europe taking Army Emergency Relief loans during the first six months of this year was 139 percent greater than during the corresponding period last year. The amount of such loans and grants rose by 30.7 percent to \$647,151, the Department of the Army reported. And nobody knows how many GIs have U.S. charge-account debts that are being left unpaid.

With 50,000 U.S. soldiers and dependents, the Kaiserslautern military community, encompassing air and army bases, is the largest community of Americans outside the United States. Many of its lowest-ranking residents are living below the poverty level.

Furthermore, an increasing number of soldiers in the all-volunteer Army are married and have at least one child here with them.

But the married recruit who is sent abroad to join the force of about 190,000 in Europe starts at a disadvantage. Because he has served for less than two years, the Army will not pay transportation costs for his wife and children. So he usually begins his post-battle training military career by borrowing money to transport his family to West Germany.

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Bid to Aid Competition

U.S. Eases Regulations for Charter Air Travel

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (WP) — The Civil Aeronautics Board yesterday adopted new air-charter regulations that eliminate most of the complex restrictions that travelers had to endure to purchase low-fare air tickets and travel packages.

Under the new rules, the board places the different types of charters with a single "public charter," which is free of most of the traditional restrictions. The new charter procedure requires no advance purchase and no minimum stay; it drops the minimum group size and eliminates restrictions on discount pricing ex-

cept for those designed to prevent discrimination. While the new rules permit one-way charters, they do not permit open-ended round-trip charters. A traveler wishing flexibility on a return trip is advised to purchase one-way tickets each way.

Cancellation Deadline

Also under the new rules, a charter operator cannot cancel a charter less than 10 days before departure. The rules, in the works since winter, permit public charters to be organized immediately but will allow the other types to run through the end of the year.

By making it almost as easy to purchase a ticket on a charter flight as a regularly scheduled flight, the board hopes to make it easier for charter airlines to compete with the scheduled carriers.

To comply with the law that requires charters to be different from regularly scheduled flights, the board retained the restriction that charter tickets be sold through tour operators, not directly to the public.

Only Source

The charter carriers used to be virtually the only source of low-fare air transportation. As the scheduled carriers began to offer discounts, the CAB worried that the charter carriers might not be able to retain enough passengers to stay in business if their operating restrictions were not loosened.

At its meeting yesterday, the CAB set in motion a proceeding that is designed to protect charter participants from tour-operator abuses. The proposed rule-making, which is expected to be formally approved next week, would require tour operators to disclose more information about the trip, such as which airports and hotels will be used. Consumers would be entitled to refunds in case of changes.

Token Fines

Both unions agreed to pay what amounted to token fines as part of the settlement — \$10,000 from the firemen and \$5,000 from the police. "We are aware the city did experience some damage and we did readily agree to donate \$10,000 to the fire prevention bureau," said Mayor Huddleston, president of the International Firefighters local.

Mr. Huddleston also said that Mayor Wyatt Chandler, who had steadfastly refused to permit binding arbitration, changed his mind in respect to any dispute on wages for the second year of the pact.

The vote was taken as a fresh convoy of 1,200 guardsmen arrived to relieve units that were called out last Friday, when the strike began. The settlement was worked out during negotiations that continued through the night.

Nonunion officers and sheriff's deputies, aided by the guardsmen, have been parading Memphis during the absence of the regular officers. The tens of thousands of Elvis Presley fans proved orderly and presented no special problems, officials said.

U.S. Air Firms Agree to FTC Anti-Bribe Pact

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP) — The three major U.S. aerospace companies have agreed not to pay bribes or kickbacks to get business abroad, the Federal Trade Commission said yesterday.

The agreements, the first use of federal antitrust laws to attack allegedly illegal foreign payments by U.S. firms, involve the Boeing Co., Lockheed Corp. and McDonnell Douglas Corp. The agreements settle FTC complaints that said the three companies made illegal payments between 1970 and 1975. The FTC alleged that the payments went to foreign officials or through intermediaries to get the companies or to officials of foreign companies who were in a position to influence who got the sales. The complaints do not specify the amounts, dates or recipients of the alleged payments.

Soviet Court Rejects Ginsburg's Appeal

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (AP) — The Supreme Court of the Russian Federation today rejected the appeal of Soviet dissident Alexander Ginsburg, sentenced a month ago to eight years at hard labor, his lawyer said. Ludmila Ginsburg, 70, attended the hearing on the appeal of the conviction for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda. The rejection of the appeal means that Mr. Ginsburg will start serving his last year of his term. The 18 months that he has already spent in prison will count against his time in the labor camp.



James Earl Ray, right, checks a point with his attorney, Mark Lane, during his testimony.

But Insists He Was Coerced

Ray Says He Would Repeat Confession

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP) — James Earl Ray conceded today that he had made a detailed and unqualified confession to the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and he said he would not "do anything differently" if given another chance under the same circumstances.

But "all guilty pleas are not made in heaven," he declared. Ray, in his third day of testimony to the House Select Committee on Assassinations, was questioned time and again about why, if he was innocent, he had repeatedly affirmed in a Memphis Court on March 10, 1969, that he "fired a shot from the second-floor bathroom in a rooming house and fatally wounded Dr. King."

Ray is serving a 99-year prison sentence after pleading guilty to the murder, but he says that the plea was coerced from him.

Chances to Recant

Rep. Harold Sawyer, R-Mich., pointed out to Ray that his trial judge, in accepting a bargained

guilty plea for the 99-year sentence, had offered Ray many chances to recant the confession and that Ray had refused each time.

Moreover, Rep. Sawyer noted, Ray told the court that "no one used pressure" to convince him to forgo a full trial.

But Ray said that that was not the case, regardless of what he told the court. He claimed that his attorney, Percy Foreman, pressured him on the plea, that he had suffered mistreatment in jail, that he could not sleep, and that his health had degenerated.

Rep. Sawyer asked why Ray had not raised those issues before his sentencing. "Did you make any complaint at all about Mr. Foreman?" Rep. Sawyer pressed.

Ray: "I can't see how I'd do anything any differently, based on the position the prosecutor and Percy Foreman had me in. There's really no big deal about maneuvering a defendant into a guilty plea. All guilty pleas are not made in heaven."

U.S. Study Finds Smoking, Pill A Potentially Fatal Combination

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (NYT) — Women who both smoke and take birth control pills are about 22 times more likely to sustain a common fatal type of brain hemorrhage than women who do neither, a medical study has found.

The scientists recommend, in a recent issue of the British medical journal, *Lancet*, that oral contraceptives should not be used by women who smoke.

Although smoking and the pill have long been independently linked to an increased risk of death from cardiovascular diseases, the new study confirms the belief that the two together pose a risk far greater than either alone.

The study indicates that the two factors act synergistically, multiplying one another's effects. Women who smoked cigarettes but did not take the pill sustained brain hemorrhages 5.7 times more frequently than women who neither smoked nor took the pill. Women under reversed circumstances, who did not smoke but did use the pill, had a hemorrhage rate 6.5 times greater.

If the effects of either factor acted independently, the combined risk would be expected to be the sum of the two risks, or 12.2. In fact, it was nearly double, or 21.9.

This synergistic, or multiplier, effect is similar to what is already known about the risk of heart attack among women who smoke and use oral contraceptives.

The new study involved a type of bleeding within the brain known as subarachnoid hemorrhage. The cause of such bleeding is not known but is believed to involve weaknesses in the walls of blood vessels that permit them to rupture under certain circumstances. It is not known whether tobacco and contraceptive drugs cause the weakness or set upon a congenitally caused weakness.

The report was made by Dr. Diana Petitti and John Winger of the Kaiser-Permanente Medical Center in Walnut Creek, Calif., as part of a large, continuing evaluation of the effects of birth control pills. Their study began in 1969 and involved nearly 18,000 California women.

Obituaries

Novelist James Cozzens, Won a Pulitzer

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP) — James Gould Cozzens, 74, whose World War II novel "Guard of Honor" won the 1949 Pulitzer Prize for fiction, has died.

Mr. Cozzens died of pneumonia. He was 74.

250 Rebels Killed In '78, Thailand Says

BANGKOK, Aug. 18 (AP) — About 250 Communist insurgents have been killed and 110 captured by government forces while 400 rebels have given themselves up to Thai authorities in the last six months, a military spokesman said today.

Thailand's insurgents number about 10,000. The spokesman said that the insurgents have stepped up their attacks against government forces to boost sagging morale and to distract public attention from their failure to enlist support for their cause.

Karachi Storm Kills 10

KARACHI, Pakistan, Aug. 18 (UPI) — More than five inches of rain fell here yesterday and today resulting in at least 10 deaths, officials said.

Ivan V. Tyulenev

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (UPI) — Gen. Ivan Vladimirovich Tyulenev, 86, who commanded Soviet troops on the southern and trans-Caucasian fronts during World War II, has died, Tass reported.

Tass said yesterday that Gen. Tyulenev, a member of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee from 1941 to 1952, died Tuesday after a long illness.

Ambassadors, Families Are Exempted

Senate Curbs Immunity for Diplomats

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (WP) — The Senate yesterday approved a bill, already passed earlier by the House, that would drastically curtail diplomatic immunity for all foreign embassy personnel here except ambassadors and their families.

The bill would, for the first time, make thousands of foreign embassy employees and their servants and families legally responsible for their nonofficial actions. They could be sued if they were at fault in traffic accidents, for example, and could be forced to pay traffic tickets.

There is only one significant difference between the bill approved by the Senate on a voice vote yesterday and the one passed by the House a year ago. The Senate bill also would require all diplomats, including ambassadors, to carry liability insurance and would require the insurance companies to pay victims of diplomats' negligence.

A spokesman for Sen. Paul Sarbanes, D-Md., who co-sponsored the Senate bill, said he expected the House and Senate to resolve this difference before adjournment in mid-October and to send a bill to President Carter for his signature.

1790 Law

If it becomes law, the bill would repeal the 1790 law that gave full immunity from civil suits and criminal prosecution to everyone attached to foreign diplomatic missions in this country. At that time,

only a handful of diplomats served here, and all were engaged in official dealings with the U.S. government.

Diplomatic immunity was invoked years ago to protect representatives of a government from intimidation in the country in which they were stationed. It was designed to protect diplomats from harassment under local laws, or from false charges.

As embassy staffs grew over the years, more and more of their employees no longer performed functions directly related to dealings with the U.S. government. Yet thousands of people, from ambassadors and their top aides to household servants and their families, retained full diplomatic immunity.

The bills passed by the Senate and House both strip at least some diplomatic immunity from more than half the embassy personnel and dependents in this country by establishing five categories of for-

ign mission personnel. Each person's diplomatic immunity would then depend on his or her function.

Ambassadors' Families

Ambassadors and their dependents would retain full immunity from legal actions, civil or criminal. Aides, administrative and technical personnel would retain full criminal immunity. But they would be immune from civil suit only when they were acting in official capacities.

Families of administrative and technical personnel also would retain full immunity from criminal suit, but would have no immunity from civil suit.

Chauffeurs, janitors and other service personnel would be protected from criminal and civil suit only if the suit arose from actions taken at the direction of their embassy.

Janitors' Families

Families of chauffeurs, janitors and service personnel would be considered ordinary citizens, and would be liable for any civil suit or criminal prosecution. The bill would require the president to promulgate rules requiring all those connected with diplomatic missions to carry liability insurance for auto accidents.

Ex-Employee Of CIA Charged With Espionage

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UPI) — A former CIA employee was arrested in Chicago yesterday on charges that he delivered a stolen national defense document to a Soviet agent in Athens, the FBI announced.

FBI Director William Webster said that William Kampiles, 23, was arrested on espionage charges. According to the FBI, Mr. Kampiles was employed as a watch officer for the CIA from March to November of last year. He was alleged to have removed a top-secret document, entitled "KH11, System Technical Manual," from CIA headquarters while employed there and to have kept it in his possession when he moved from Vienna, Va., to Chicago.

According to a complaint filed with a U.S. magistrate in Chicago, Mr. Kampiles delivered the document to a Russian by the name of "Michael" on or about March 2 of this year in Athens and was paid \$3,000 for it.

Croatian Rebels End Takeover in Chicago, Free 6

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (UPI) — Two Croatian terrorists who burst into the West German Consulate here yesterday with guns and explosives and took eight persons hostage surrendered 10 hours later and released their six remaining hostages unharmed.

The terrorists had freed one hostage yesterday, and another hostage had escaped.

The surrender appeared to have been negotiated by Chicago Mayor Michael Bilandic, himself a Croatian, who flew to the scene from the state fair in Springfield.

The terrorists were turned over to FBI agents. They had demanded the release of countryman Stjepan Bilandic, reportedly the head of the Croatian Peoples Resistance Movement, who is being held in a West German prison for the attempted murder of a Yugoslav official.

Police said that the terrorists had several pistols and about 17 sticks of dynamite that could have been exploded simply by touching two wires together.

Locked Controls Blamed in U.S.

Air Deaths of 29

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (UPI) — The plane crash last year that killed the entire University of Evansville basketball team occurred because someone locked the flight controls inside and outside the plane during a brief ground stop, and no one checked to see that the locks had been removed, federal investigators reported yesterday.

The National Transportation Safety Board said that the control locks, combined with tail-heavy baggage loading, caused the chartered DC-3 to crash 90 seconds after taking off from Dress Regional Airport in Evansville, Ind.

All 29 persons aboard — 26 passengers and three crew members — died Dec. 17, 1977, when the plane plunged into a field and burned. The plane had just stopped to take the basketball team aboard.

The safety board said that regulations required an internal clamp-like lock for the aileron and an external one for the rudder. Examination of the wreckage showed that these locks and an additional, unrequired lock on the right wing aileron were placed on the plane at Evansville. The report noted that "the hurried stopover at Evansville left the flight crew vulnerable to error."

Accuser Cites Error In Huey Newton Case

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 18 (UPI) — Preston Collins, a tailor who claimed that Black Panther leader Huey Newton beat him up four years ago, now says that he was mistaken and that an assault charge against Newton should be dropped.

However, Deputy District Attorney Tom Orloff said that Newton's trial would proceed, with jury selection beginning Monday in Alameda County Superior Court.

Reports Demanded

Mr. Lane demanded all investigative reports on Ray for use by his client in further questioning. When that motion was set aside, at least temporarily, Ray demanded at least his handwritten notes. "I don't see how I can go on without them to help me recollect," he said.

After the huddle, the committee agreed to make available to Ray, before the end of the day, documents containing 20,000 words of evidence. Meanwhile, members of the committee agreed to avoid questions based on that evidence.

Today's proceedings first were delayed nearly an hour when Mr. Lane asked extra time to prepare his client after having halted the committee over charges of trickery in its first two sessions Wednesday and yesterday.

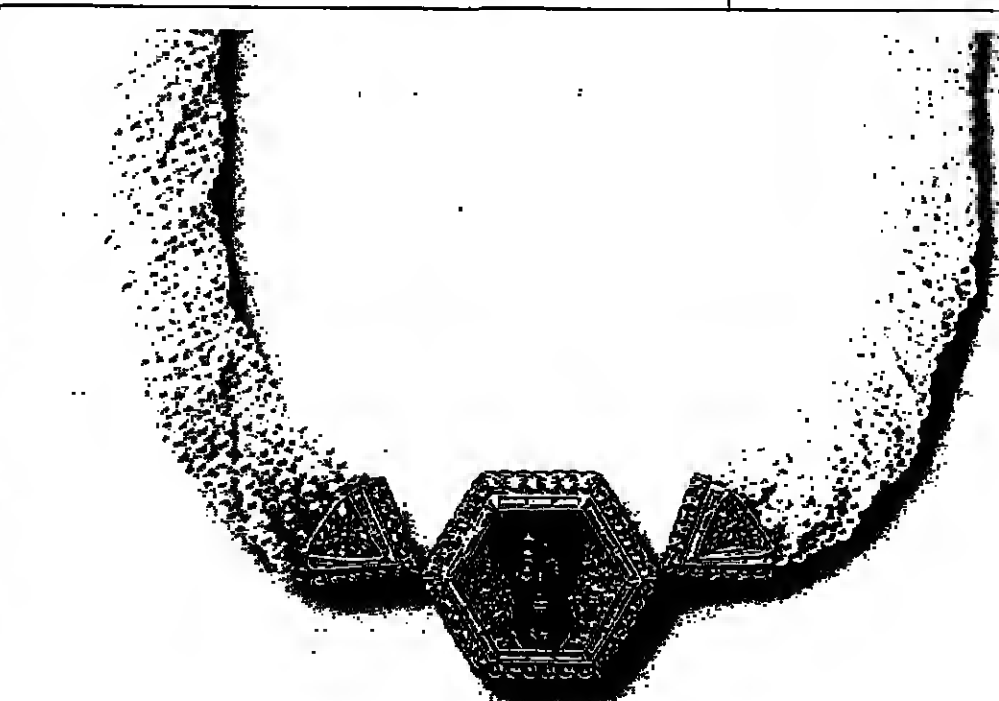
Once today's session got under way, Mr. Lane triggered another round of verbal fireworks with the panel by accusing Rep. Louis Stokes, D-Ohio, of "misleading the American people" about the dates on materials entered into evidence a day earlier.

Line of Questioning

Rep. Stokes was pursuing a line of questioning aimed at showing that Ray had stalked Dr. King across the country before the civil-rights leader was shot to death on April 4, 1968, in Memphis.

The congressman noted that Ray, while in Los Angeles in the spring of 1968, filed a change of address for Atlanta about the time that Dr. King returned from the West Coast to the Georgia capital.

Rep. Stokes pointed out that the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner had a story about Dr. King's trip to Atlanta, and the implication was that Ray could have seen the story and decided to follow Dr. King. But Lane pointed out today that Ray's change-of-address card was filed a day before the newspaper's story appeared.



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6. Somebody's birthday.

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

A Victory for Foreign Aid

The House vote on the foreign-aid money was a triumph not only for good sense, but for good management as well.

In the late spring it looked very much as though the bill, and the whole principle of foreign aid, might be defeated outright — or subjected to an array of crippling amendments that would amount to very much the same thing. Three times, the House leadership, fearing adverse votes, pulled the bill back. The tactical situation was particularly difficult because the attack on the bill was being led by Reps. Clarence Long, D-Md., and C.W. Young, R-Fla., the chairman and ranking Republican of the Appropriations subcommittee that wrote it.

The rescue of the bill was a remarkable example of skillful lobbying in the national interest. Rep. David Obey, D-Wis., and other members of the subcommittee took over the tactical command of the campaign, with powerful and well-focused support from the White House, and the State and Treasury departments.

The vulnerability of foreign aid is always obvious at first glance. The full reach of its benefits is apparent only with longer consideration. Over the years, successive presidents had paid little attention to foreign aid, and the bills suffered increasingly from inattention.

That decline reached a low point in June, when the Carter administration and the congressional supporters of foreign aid suddenly realized they had to make a fundamental case for it.

Congressmen with doubts about the appropriation began getting phone calls from unions and businesses at home, reminding them that most of the aid money is spent in the United States, on U.S. products. Some congressmen had been inclined to cut out aid to countries with poor records on human

rights; there were long conversations with diplomats emphasizing the total loss of U.S. influence and leverage that would follow any vote to end aid. Some congressmen were thinking about using aid restrictions to protect certain U.S. products from greater foreign competition; the waverers got the opportunity to reflect on the infinite possibilities of foreign retaliation. Sometimes the House votes in haste, and carelessly. But the bill's managers ensured that members would have time to think about the consequences of their decisions.

The outcome was a clear decision to carry on the 30-year U.S. tradition of foreign aid.

But it was not a complete victory. While most of the wrecking amendments were defeated, the House passed two that will make serious trouble if the Senate does not delete them. They involve aid — the key term is "indirect" aid — to Cuba and Vietnam. This bill includes the U.S. contribution to the World Bank and other international lending agencies. All the contributions go into one pool of money from which all the loans are made. That prohibition on indirect aid to those countries would prevent the World Bank from giving them any aid at all.

The other countries contributing to the World Bank see these restrictions, correctly, as a U.S. attempt to turn a cooperative international lending agency to its own political purposes. That's why the World Bank will not accept money with this kind of string attached. But the U.S. contribution is the foundation on which is built a great structure of other nations' money, plus investments by commercial banks and private lenders.

The poor nations' access to capital depends crucially on the World Bank. It would be wanton to jeopardize that structure to score a point — more accurately, half a point — in this country's quarrel with two small and undeveloped countries.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Toughness Doesn't Tell

The directive has been coming out of various quarters of the Carter administration for a couple of weeks now. The president himself, the vice president, John White, who is the Democratic Party chairman, and most recently Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland have given vent to it in one form or another. It is a message to the party fractions, the hypercritical and the superindependent, and it may be summed up as follows: Knock it off. Meaning, knock off the cheap shots, the gratuitous insults, the unfriendly analyses . . . and, if you are a legislator, stop thinking you can oppose and thwart and generally twit the president of the United States without the president's fighting back.

So far, so good. For if there is one thing that has grown slowly and painfully evident in Jimmy Carter's Washington over the past year and a half it is that Mr. Carter and his program were suffering mightily from an absence of anxiety or awe on the part of his fellow Democrats on Capitol Hill and elsewhere (including to his administration). Few seemed to feel that it was even mildly imprudent, let alone dangerous in any respect, to rake the president over the coals in public or tell him to go fly a kite as the spirit might move. You announced that the president and all his works were no damned good — and then turned up at the White House to demand your two-week all-expenses-paid trip to Hawaii and a free set of dishes.

Well, that obviously is now meant to be coming to an end, and not a minute too soon, in our humble judgment. But the satisfaction we take in this turn of events is tempered by the absolutely clonky way in which it is being undertaken.

Consider Mr. Bergland himself, explaining to some reporters the other day how the new

dispensation is expected to work. After the fall elections, Mr. Bergland said, the president intends to make hostile or carping legislators pay a price in patronage. He waxed vivid on the ways in which he and his colleagues might set about punishing the errant legislators.

Now, as an act of political combat this is more or less the equivalent of shooting yourself in the foot.

For the problem with the Bergland doctrine is fundamental and incurable. It is that a Bergland Doctrine should ever be enunciated in the first place. To formulate it out loud is to vitiate any force it might have. It looks like bluff . . . and bluff and puff. It transforms an overdue and crucial aspect of administration policy toward the Hill into another solo by the Big Bad Wolf. Talked about, boasted about — especially, God help us, in advance — it simply will not be taken seriously.

That Mr. Carter needs to stop being Mr. Nice Guy in relation to the barons of Capitol Hill is beyond dispute. He needs desperately to begin using the patronage at his disposal in a sophisticated, productive way — to make opposition cost something, and support be worth a legislator's while. But it does not need to be done crudely. And by itself, in any case, it will not provide an answer.

The president needs to assert his authority and will to succeed in a way that is plausible and therefore consequential on the Hill. When the politicians in his party are in the proper degree of awe of him you will know it.

Unfortunately, threats about crackdowns and the rest will probably only delay the time, if ever, that any of this comes about.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Chairman Hua's Journey

For a Chinese leader to launch a thinly veiled attack on Russia, in the capital of one of Russia's allies, is an event. True, Romania under Ceausescu has been pretty independent in foreign policy. But the Romanians have never gone too far . . .

What this does show is a new confidence in China, and a willingness to get China into the diplomatic act in places which are a long way from Peking.

The world is going through a dangerous phase in which weakness and indecision in Washington is matched with growing power

and ambition in the Soviet Union. The key to peace, which is the right aim of foreign policy, is the maintenance of a convincing balance of power.

It will take time for the West to pull itself together. In the meantime, it is our great good fortune that China feels as threatened by Russian power at least as much as we do.

China is a Communist country which does not love us for our liberal and democratic ideals. It is pure power politics. Even so we should give every encouragement to our allies of convenience.

— From the Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

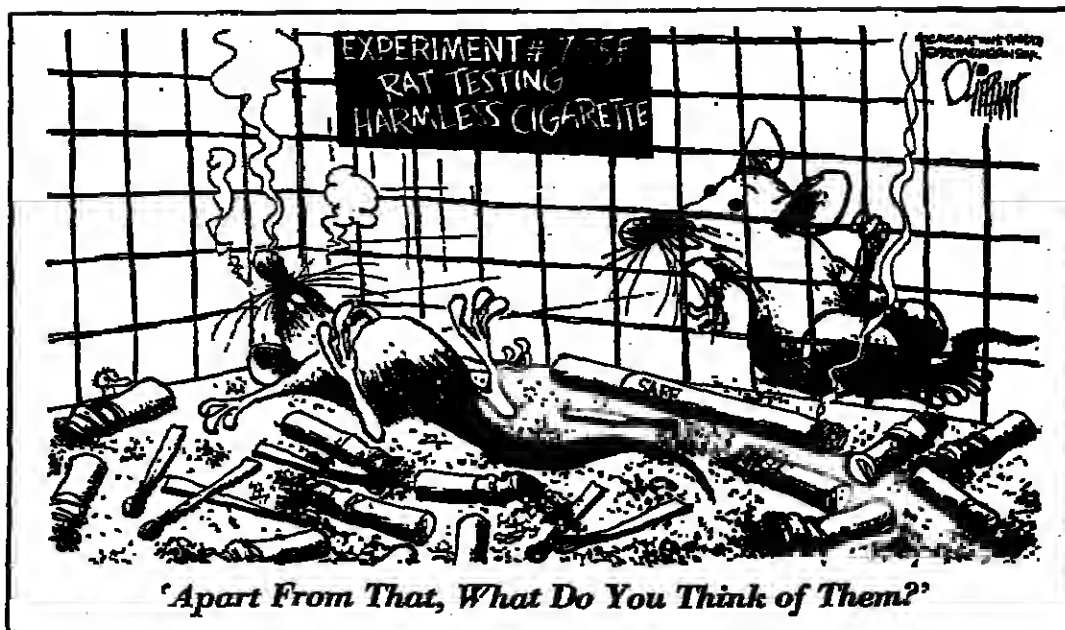
August 19, 1903

NEW YORK — The city of Boston's recently implemented ordinance against "lovesmoking" on the Charles River has aroused a storm of protest here during the last week. Canoeists have been laughing at the regulation and have carried on "canucling," resulting in the arrest last Saturday of two canoeists on charges of kissing on the river. A petition has since been sent to the governor, and a mass meeting will be held shortly to discuss the matter.

Fifty Years Ago

August 19, 1928

LONDON — It used to be that stowaways were sentenced to oathing more than a long bout of potato-peeling and dishwashing. But the captain of the liner Leviathan had other ideas, more in keeping with the spirit of Captain Bligh, when he discovered four Liverpool youths in hiding aboard his ship last week. He gave them a biscuit and some hilly beef spiced, put them in a lifeboat, and invited them to pull for Ireland. They arrived in Belfast yesterday, cold and tired, and were promptly clapped to jail.



Some Ifs and Butts on Smoking

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — The dominant flavor in tobacco politics is what amounts to a tacit ologagressio deal between Washington and the cigarette industry. Grasp that and you're on the way to understanding why a sensible suggestion from a politically naive government scientist sent Washington's high command of health into a fit of petulant pronouncements last week.

The scientist is Gio Gori, an administrator at the National Cancer Institute, who for the past five years has supervised a program in which \$18 million was spent for the development of "less hazardous" cigarettes. In a paper soon to be published in the Journal of the American Medical Association, Gori and a colleague correctly state that in terms of what are now known to be the most dangerous components of cigarettes, some present-day brands — while not safe — are safer than most of those sold in 1960. They urged, "While progress to discourage smoking should continue, these educational efforts should be coupled with others directed toward reducing the risks to persistent smokers, of whom there are many among this nation's 50 million cigarette smokers."

Less-Noxious Smoke

Less-noxious smoke, they continued, could lead to a reduction in cigarette-induced illness and death. And then, lapsing into a bit of easily misunderstood technical jargon,

they speculated that the reduction might be so great that the toll from cigarettes might be "considered tolerable" — meaning that it wouldn't stand out, as it now does, in mortality statistics. In lay terms, their message was: Don't smoke, but if you do, opt for the less poisonous varieties, which they listed in their article.

Press reports of the Gori thesis brought prompt denunciation from the director of the Cancer Institute, from several other top-level government health officials and from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, whose chief, Joseph Califano, is leading a loudly proclaimed but, as it turns out, very thrifty campaign against smoking. Gori, they charged, is luring the public into thinking smoking is

safer when Gori, writing in a respected, professionally screened medical journal, is merely reporting on work that the U.S. government paid him to perform?

The answer is that Gori's governmental denunciations, fervent anti-smokers all, have the misfortune of being in command of a mock war against tobacco. Though none of them raised any valid criticism of the scientific substance of the article, they recognize that a government-linked nod to the relative advantage of "less hazardous" smoking could diminish even the slightest support they now command for anti-tobacco efforts. For if smoking can be depicted as safe, or even safer, why should the government provide any support to encourage cessation?

The present anti-smoking effort, slight as it is, is politically precarious, what with our beleaguered president having recently journeyed to the heart of tobacco land to laud the economic value of the weed, which, produced mostly on small-scale holdings, earned some \$2.3 billion last year for 600,000 farm families. To sell that stuff, the cigarette industry spends more than \$300 million a year to advertise the top 20 brands; against that sum, HEW has upped its anti-smoking educational drive to \$5 million, an amount so piddling as to wipe out any claim that the government is determined to help its people kick the habit.

Safer cigarettes? Like it or not, they exist, though it must be emphasized that they are only safer, not safe, and their main benefit may be only that they delay the arrival of cigarette-induced ailments. But given the fact that millions smoke, and that the biggest market force is among teen-agers, it's preposterous to reject what may be an opportunity for some hazard reduction.

Getting Off the Ground Takes More Than Hot Air

By Henry Allen

WASHINGTON — It took 119 years, ever since Thaddeus S. C. Lowe overtook the ground in a 200-foot monster named The Great Western, but humanity has finally conquered the Atlantic Ocean in the clumsiest, most unpredictable form of transportation ever invented (if you ignore the rush-hour bus): the balloon.

Max Anderson, Larry Newman and Ben Abruzzo have thereby reassured us once more that what will always triumph over physics, given a fair trial.

"Balloons usually leak or burst," wrote Malcolm Forbes in a November 1968 issue of his Forbes magazine. That was the entire article. But then, Forbes can count himself an expert, having failed in a transatlantic attempt of his own when the craft did neither, but took off without him instead.

Chairman Malcolm has also said: "Anyone would be fascinated by balloons."

Seven people have died trying to get one across the Atlantic. Even a successful landing in France can be hazardous as J.A.C. Charles learned in 1783 when his first hydrogen balloon was torn to pieces by peasants who thought the moon was attacking the earth. Louis XVI issued a decree against this sort of thing but ballooningists to this day always carry a bottle of champagne with them to toast their triumphs and mollify the rabble.

According to Arabian legend, the djinns were able to fly by swallowing air. In the 17th century, French author Cyrano de Bergerac dreamt of flying in dew-filled flasks (the theory being that dew was lighter than air).

In 1670, Italian Jesuit Francesco de Lana proposed a vacuum-balloon ship suspended from 20-foot copper globes, but he doubted God would allow it to fly "since it would cause much disturbance." Brazilian Jesuit Father Laureano de Gusmao nearly set the king of Portugal on fire with a hot-air device on Aug. 8, 1709.

Then, in 1783, the Montgolfier

brothers and J.A.C. Charles demonstrated hot-air and hydrogen balloons, respectively, and by 1785, a Frenchman named Blanchard teamed up with an American doctor named Jefferies to cross the English Channel in a balloon. (They carried brandy instead of champagne.)

They had to jettison lifejackets, brandy, even "trowsers," finally resorting to what Jefferies delicately called a "curious expedient to lighten ship. But they made it."

Practical Uses

Since then, balloons have been found to be of no practical use which was also fun. Austria bombed Venice with balloons; the Japanese bombed our West Coast with them, and Thaddeus S. C. Lowe recovered from his transatlantic debacle to use them for aerial reconnaissance in the Civil War. On July 11, 1897, a Swedish engineer named Salomon August Andree took off from Spitzbergen to attempt the North Pole. He and two companions froze to death.

The Russians complained in the 1930s that we were bombarding them with balloon-borne propaganda. And balloons have brought back weather data and carried rockets up to be launched high above the earth.

Then again, a unmanned balloon once sailed from Argentina to western Australia, and by accident, too. It's the manned ones that are important.

After the Montgolfiers, ballooning became a craze. Fair-goers of the 19th century rode in them. Jules Verne's first great success, in 1863, was a novel entitled "Five Weeks in a Balloon." Edgar Allan Poe, up to his old tricks, briefly deceived readers of the April 13, 1844, New York Sun with an account of a transatlantic balloon ride.

But generally attempts to make lighter-than-air craft more efficient with shaping and engines have failed, witness the Hindenburg disaster of May 6, 1937.

Why the Craze

So why, in the 1970s, are we seeing the biggest ballooning craze in a long history — capped by this Atlantic crossing?

The combination of nylon, propane and the hitting streak of such arcana as the Jesus bolt and the boob vent have increased the number of hot-air balloons from practically none a decade ago to a few thousand today, according to informed estimates.

Heliom, an estimated \$15,000 to fill the victorious Double Eagle II, is expensive to say the least.

"It's absolutely silent up there," says Paul Tychsen, who has helped design six transatlantic attempts. "You could hear a key turn in a lock a mile away."

Says Mike Kohler, director of the Blue Ridge Balloonport: "There's a sense of freedom, escape, a different world. It's a very secure feeling."

Letters

Energy Knit

In his article "Energy Needs in Two Worlds" (IHT, Aug. 9), Stuart Van Dyke Jr. would have us believe not only that we Americans need more fuel than the average European but also that the security of Europe depends on our continued energy needs. He cites, as an example, American dependence on the automobile, implying that we are entitled to go on driving our powerful gas-guzzlers until we can effect the "expensive and disruptive transfer to efficient public transportation."

Has Mr. Van Dyke seen, anywhere in the United States, a significant effort to build such a transportation system? And, in talking about the mild (?) climates of Paris and London, isn't he choosing to ignore that the Parisian or Londoner suffers far more from the cold — albeit unconspicuously — than the over-heated Bostonian or New Yorker?

No, we will have to learn to live less comfortably. The security of Europe which Van Dyke would have us preserve is better served by energy efficiency and self-sufficiency than by continued gluttony.

For starters — let's knit a few wool sweaters, ban the super-borse power engines and shoot out half the light bulbs in our homes and public buildings.

EDWARD SAINATI, Barcelona.

Norway Pears

Clearly, Waverly Root's research for his article on "The Fuzziness of the Fragile Pear" (IHT, Aug. 8) was incomplete; although I live in Norway, I have a lovely pear tree, which produces fine-quality fruit each year. Perhaps the tree doesn't know about Norway being too far north for pears?

BROOKE DAHART, Oslo.

Wee Willie Who?

In his story on the end of Pete Rose's hitting streak (IHT, Aug. 3) reporter Thomas Boswell mentioned the all-time NL mark of 44 consecutive games held by Willie Winkler.

The reference, of course, should have been to Wee Willie Keeler, of the old Baltimore Orioles. Wee Willie Winkler, a contemporary of Keeler's, spent his entire career at Rutledge in the now defunct Federal League. A second baseman, Winkler held a lifetime batting average of only .159, the result of his penchant for hitting soft line drives and topped grounders as infielders "where they were," so to speak.

Winkler's career came to a premature end when it was discovered that in the early evening hours he

Letter From Libya: The Perils of Travel

By Thomas W. Lippman

TRIPOLI — The Libyan capital's new international airport is open at long last, a gleaming up-to-date facility that should relieve some of the suffering of travelers who had been forced to use one of the dirtiest and most crowded airports in the Arab world.

On a recent night from Rome, passengers broke into applause and shouted "praise to Allah" and "bellissima" when they saw that their plane was taxiing up to the new terminal instead of the old one.

Inside, they found that the Libyans have done foreigners the favor of allowing arrivals and departures to be posted in English as well as Arabic, a rare exception to the Arabic-only rule that prevails throughout the country. Announcements on the public address system, and immigration and customs forms, however, are still exclusively in Arabic.

The bright new surroundings have not softened the stoic looks of the immovable Libyan customs agents who look about arriving passengers, on the lookout not only for liquor but for unauthorized books and periodicals.

Most magazines and newspapers are simply confiscated, regardless of language or content — The Guardian, the International Herald Tribune, Corriere della Sera, the Alitalia Inflight magazine. This is partly because of censorship rules and partly because the government now has a monopoly on the import of these materials.

Books are treated differently. All are taken away, not those that are deemed innocuous can be reclaimed a few days later. Books in Japanese, which hardly anyone in Libya can read, meet the same fate as books in Italian or English.

The books that are not returned, those that are politically or religiously suspect, simply disappear. It is said that all Libyans are prohibited from reading them — the library in the foreign ministry, for example, contains a useful collection of books that would never be allowed in at the airport, including the memoirs of those two arch-villains, Menachem Begin and Anwar Sadat. It's just that the government censorship apparatus controls the distribution, which is limited.

THE AIRPORT is only the first indication of the construction boom that is transforming the face of Tripoli. Even two years ago, the town retained some of the charm of its Mediterranean-style arcaded buildings, but now it is a traffic-choked hodgepodge of schools, factories, hospitals, sewers, freeways and high-rise apartment buildings.

It is wholly out of character for Libyans to live in high-rise apartments, but the flow of rural folk

into the oil-rich city has made it necessary.

Unlike Saudi Arabia, Libya is spending little on fancy offices for government ministries and banks. Priority here goes to productive construction — harbors, factories, communications — and to public service facilities such as schools and housing.

That may be the reason the construction boom has not included a single first-class hotel, of which Tripoli has none though one is planned. Libya has no need of luxury hotels to attract businessmen, since they come anyway in search of lucrative contracts, and the country has no interest in tourism.

With 1,100 miles of unspoiled Mediterranean coastline, magnificent Roman ruins, good weather and proximity to Europe, Libya could be a major tourist center if it wanted to, but it doesn't.

The Libyan leader, Col. Moammar Qadhafi, and his team consider tourism both demeaning and dangerous, since tourists bring with them liquor, gambling, sexual temptation and unpalatable political notions.

THOUGH there are hardly any tourists, there are plenty of visitors, as Libya welcomes a seemingly endless parade of official delegations — students, workers, women's groups, liberation organizations, religious groups — who come here as guests of the government to hear Qadhafi's message of Islam and anti-colonialism.

No sooner had a conference of Arab women left recently than their places were taken by several dozen young men from Uganda, who are here for three months at Tripoli's expense, to inspect Libyan industrial projects. They said they found clothing and consumer goods cheap here, more a reflection of shortages and high prices in their own country than of any bargains to be found in Libya.

One country that is curiously absent from those that send students and workers and women here is China — or at least the People's Republic of China.

This, according to U.S. sources, is largely because Libya, one of the most radical of the Arab states, still maintains full diplomatic relations with the Nationalist Chinese government on Taiwan. Here in Tripoli, as in Washington and Jidda, the flag flying over the Chinese embassy recently was the red, white and blue gearwheel of the Nationalists. This, however, is expected to change as a result of the recent visit to Peking by Qadhafi's right hand man, Mr. Abdel Salam Jalloud.

The Libyan flag is now a monochromatic solid green. It used to be nearly identical to the red, white and black of neighboring Egypt, but was changed when Sadat went to Jerusalem last year.

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Sculptors Flock to Alps To Give Lively Exhibit

By Edith Schloss

PIETRASANTA, Italy (IHT) — The Apuan Alps, full of the world's most prized veins of marble, stretch from Viareggio to Luni, the old Roman port at the mouth of the Magra River. Carrara, halfway between the two, is the best known center for the working and cutting of the blocks from the quarries above. Massa is the largest and most up-to-date and Pietrasanta, where Michelangelo and other sculptors before him worked, is one of the oldest. To this day sculptors from all over the world flock to the region, not just to use the material but to be with their fellows in the unusually congenial and bracing atmosphere of the workshops.

Until a few years ago, the International Sculpture Biennale in Carrara provided a meeting point and a useful survey of what was going on in the field, but local political squabbling eventually ended it. Then in 1975, cooperation among foreign and resident sculptors, marble craftsmen and workers and local authorities brought about this annual exhibition, "Sculptors and Artisans in a Historical Center." It has not always been satisfying. Pieces of marble, understandably, have predominated to the disadvantage of more modern materials for sculpture. Selection has been based more on local rules and party affiliations than on achievement, and often the bulk of the marble was monumental but lifeless.

This year's show, the fourth in Pietrasanta, is the most lively and comprehensive yet and will be enjoyable to even those not ordinarily

Pleasant Viewing

The exhibition, never didactic, and assembled in the ancient main square as in the past and in lots and alleys and indoors, provides pleasant viewing and ambling in the old center.

Sculptures in these parts, even if abstract, have had a conventional connotation, for they were to serve as monuments. New examples of pop art, less ponderous and earnest, push the traditional medium as far out as it will go, and some assemblage units attempt to do the same. Among those roughly in the pop art field are the amusing Baruchello, with a pair of shoes and a steak in bronze; Ose, who is so jealous of painting that he freezes a paint stroke and a brush in aluminum; the Canadian Esther La Pointe, who fashions giant threatening kitchen knives; and De Saneitis, who gets away with a valise in alabaster.

There are the ubiquitous Cesar and the tortured animals of Trubiani, and among the assemblagists, Trafletti is as surprising and cunning as always, with canvases made of marble and covered with crayon scribbles and other sundries. Two young U.S. artists, Martell and



"Waiting Room," in bronze by William McElcheran (1978).

Nizette Brennan, combine unrelated materials with wisdom. It is hard to say whether a piece by Miranda D'Amico is intended as an abstraction or is supposed to be the tongue-in-cheek replica of a package in bronze.

Figurative Section

In the figurative section, Aileen Curry Cloonan of the United States is a born sculptor, modeling enigmatic Giacometti-thin bodies so deftly and naturally that one is eager for her future work. There are dainty huddles of businessmen in terra-cotta by the Canadian William McElcheran, a head curved

back oddly and delicately by Schiowitz of the United States and a huge stone by the Yugoslav Ruzic with an odd, Janus-like cluster of arabic faces. The South Americans are as always close to their ancient gods. Roca Rey of Peru shows a magic bronze object, ritual flower or insect or deity, and Tentindo and Silva of Argentina have obscure but powerful idols.

In the abstract section are an Arnaldo Pomodoro and a Signori, a marble boned down to basic elegant shape by Hanna Eschel of Jerusalem, some intriguing smaller pieces by Bernaschi and Vanelli of

Carrara, clusters of vivacious forms by Bigi of Pietrasanta, and a huge free-form marble piece by Sugawara of Japan to commemorate Dimitrienko, who died in 1973.

In all, there are more than 60 exhibitors, as well as sections on the techniques of bronze casting, mosaics and handicrafts related to sculpture. The old workshops, filled with casts for Victorian statuary, offer diverting side trips.

Sculptors and Artisans in a Historical Center, Pietrasanta, Italy. Until Sept. 15.

Theater in London

Edward Bond Tackles the Trojan War

By John Walker

LONDON — Edward Bond, always ready and able to tackle the largest themes, rewrites Greek myth and the history of the Trojan war in his new play "The Woman," in repertory at the National's Olivier Theatre.

The result is a work of epic grandeur, often chilling — "How can we change the world with tenderness?" he asks in a poem that resulted from writing the play, but ending more woefully than many of his plays. In each succeeding play, Bond travels further back in history to confront the violence and injustice of today's society, as if searching for the roots of irrationality, or perhaps he needs to distance himself from the modern realities of his first play, "Saved."

In Bond's siege of Troy, the Greeks are led by Heros, who, as his name suggests, is a heroic demigod, a near-dictator deified by his countrymen. The war is not fought over Helen but over a stone statue of the Goddess of Good Fortune that was stolen by Troy's King Priam. Priam dies of old age as the play opens and Troy is ruled briefly by his widow Hecuba before she is ousted by her son and the high priestess.

Revolt of Poor

Troy falls not to Greek tricks, although they show themselves willing to lie to gain their objectives, but to a revolt of the city's poor, starving and dying of plague.

The first part of the play deals with the sack of Troy and, in particular, the fate of Heros' wife Ismene, who, like the Ismene of myth, is buried alive as the result of an impulsive gesture of self-sacrifice, for Ismene offers herself as hostage

to Hecuba in an attempt to make the Greeks keep their word.

It is Heros who orders her to be bricked up in the walls of Troy as he burns the city and orders the murder of Hecuba's young grandson. Hecuba stabs out her eye in horror. And, in Bond's boldest stroke of rewriting, compressing 600 years of history, Heros returns to Greece to create the glory that was Athens, the city of the Parthenon and the cradle of democracy, which, as an escaped miser makes clear in a searing speech, was built on slave labor.

In the play's second half Hecuba and the now simple Ismene — dug out by greedy soldiers who knew that she had been sent to her death wearing all her jewels — have taken refuge on a small island. And here comes Heros again, still searching for the statue of good fortune, and still willing to slaughter in the name of honor and patriotism. "You want to be an innocent murderer," Ismene says to him.

Race to Death

Hecuba persuades Heros into a race with a cripple in which the loser is to die, and then tricks Heros into losing. With his death, the Greeks depart, leaving the two damaged people — Ismene and the cripple — alive and living together, which is as happy an end as Bond has given us.

In the course of the play, Bond not only rewrites the elements of Greek myth to expose a spurious heroism but also attacks the very notion of heroes — men who deliberately suppress the feminine side of their characters, who can build a new city with slave labor and think that they have thus created a new and better world.

Bond directs the play himself with great clarity, concentrating the action in the center of the Olivier's open stage. An epic play requires epic acting, depending upon quality of voice rather than depth of characterization, elemental rather than personal. And it gets appropriate performances, particularly from Yvonne Bryceland's Hecuba, Susan Fleetwood's Ismene and Nicky Henson's Heros, while Andrew Cruikshank, who is given the opportunity to create an individual, makes of Nestor a horrendous portrait of honey-voiced, time-serving conservatism.

After the passion and fury of Bond, Tennessee Williams' characters in "Vieux Carré" at the Piccadilly Theatre, a revised version of the play seen on Broadway last year, seem even more decadent than usual, willfully weak and effete.

The play is an autobiographical one, of the education of a naive young writer living in a rundown rooming house in the French quarter of New Orleans. For that rea-

son, the characters are familiar, since they, or variations of them, have appeared in most of Williams' plays.

Death and sex are the motifs of the play. There are a dying consumptive painter and a dying gentle woman, both of them with a liking for rough trade. There are also two gentle older ladies, dying of malnutrition, and a landlady well on the way to madness who alternates between cooking food for her nonpaying tenants and pouring boiling water through the ceiling of her paying ones.

With Voytek's set, turning squalor into seedy glamor, the director, Keith Hack, has opted for an operatic style, perhaps in order to accommodate Sylvia Miles' effectively melodramatic performance as the landlady. Thus, when the writer has hallucinations of his grandmother, Hack actually shows her, illuminated from behind, nodding away.

Williams' attitude toward his characters is one that he defines in the play as godlike, that is, beyond morality. The most attractive quality of the play is his generosity, his refusal to make ethical judgments. But there is also in the writing, as there was in his autobiography, a distressing archness of style, a shining away from the truth of a situation, so that, although there are many moments of deliberate comedy, there is also much unintentional humor, where his words fail him.

2d Royal Tomb Found in Greece

SALONIKA, Greece, Aug. 18 (AP) — A second unlooted royal tomb has been discovered in the village of Vergina, in northern Greece, presumably that of a king of Macedonia, archaeologist Manolis Andronikos said today.

Mr. Andronikos last year uncovered an unlooted tomb said to be that of King Philip II of Macedonia, father of Alexander the Great.

The new discovery, near the area where King Philip's tomb was found, is believed to be the tomb of King Antigonos Gonatas, who ruled Macedonia from 329 to 318 B.C., or 50 years after Alexander the Great.

The Art Market

The Three Weaknesses of the System at Paris Auction Houses

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (IHT) — As the English auction firms publish their end-of-season figures, sending them out to professionals and buying advertising space, one wonders what is happening in France, the other country with a claim to being an international auction center.

The answer is simple: officially, nothing at all. Paris auctioneers do not release end-of-season figures. There are 70 of them, and the Chamber of Auctioneers, their professional body, or its five-member bureau cannot be bothered to mimeograph one or two pages and dispatch them. I inquired from one bureau member, who did not know the figure, why they do not publish it. I was told with a snigger that "there is a figure that can be looked up at the Secretariat de l'Hotel Drouot."

How does one get in touch with the Secretariat? He replied: "But, monsieur, on July 30th, of course, you won't find anybody."

On the other side of the Channel there is always someone to ask, and that about sums up the crucial difference between London and Paris. In London, a constant effort is made to release information to the public. The information does have to be sifted, even scrutinized, like any information from a commercial source, for at times it reads a bit too much like victory bulletins concerning Stalin's five-year plans. Yet it is usually accurate, if not always complete, and it is available.

Ambiguous Profession
France has nothing. No yearly proceeds. No breakdown according to category. The main reason behind this silence, apart from the national tradition of secrecy, lies in the ambiguity of the auctioneering profession. All French auctioneers are sworn officers of the law appointed by the minister of justice at the suggestion of the Chamber of Auctioneers. Their constitution was largely laid down under Napoleon I to organize a profession with the main task of holding judicial auctions, in which the personal belongings of a failed debtor were sold to cover as many of his debts as possible.

Alternatively, these could be sales ordered by tribunals to settle a dispute between heirs, or even sales agreed upon by the heirs to divide an estate. Whatever the case, these were, by definition, mixed sales.

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fifth, what hangs from the ceiling — chandeliers and other lighting fixtures.

This procedure is absurd: specialized sales are the exception. In London, on the contrary, all the sales are organized by Sotheby's and Christie's, the two leading companies, are devoted to a given category — old masters, English silver, continental porcelain, and so forth.

Atomized Market

The consequences of the French system have virtually wrecked its chances in international competition. Worst of all is the atomization of the market. The total of available goods for sale would easily allow Paris to have fine sales by category, but it is divided among 70 auctioneers. It is difficult even for the leading groups to put together

enough old masters or enough Renaissance bronzes and objects d'art to have such sales. So, instead of attracting the majority of concentrated professionals and collectors in a given category as London sales do, Paris sales have a far less international attendance. Moreover, because Paris sales are so broken up among them, most of the sales do not reach the financial level for a reasonable promotional effort — printing a catalogue, distributing it in time, advertising the auction dates. And that further reduces the probability of reaching a large public, national or international.

The second major flaw in the system is its built-in encouragement to conservatism. When an auctioneer is assured to get his equal share of half of the community's earnings, even if his turnover has been virtu-

ally nil, he can afford to take it easy; and if he should happen not to be a hard worker, the last thing he wants is to change the system. Even worse, once he has laid out the money to buy his office — in accordance with pre-revolutionary tradition, his appointment by the minister of justice comes only after being co-opted by his colleagues, an election preconditioned by his ability to spend from \$50,000 to \$500,000 for the tenure — he is naturally determined not to lose his investment. Therefore, any change threatening the current *privilege du commissaire-priseur* sounds horrifying. In such an environment, competition does not disappear but becomes weakened.

The third weakness of the system is that negligible sales get in the

way of more instant sales. Objects can be viewed only one day before the auction takes place because the Hotel Drouot is full every day with the junk of judicial sales. The peak of absurdity was reached this year when a sale of a collection of bronzes from the Iranian province of Luristan, with a special catalogue, could be viewed on June 20 only between 9 and 11 p.m. for a sale the following day. Those who had made the mid-afternoon trip from London — I was one of them — in the middle of the Von Hirsch sales to view this sale, and another sale held on the same day that included Iranian objects, did not have a chance to stay to see the Luristan bronzes. This category, no longer in great demand, needs all the publicity it can get; it did not get it and sold badly.

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(Continued on p. 45)

U.S. Farm Exports Seen Setting a High

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP-DJ) — Exports of U.S. farm products in the year ending Sept. 30 are expected to total a record \$26.6 billion, more than double the value of agricultural imports, the Agriculture Department said yesterday.

That favorable balance for farm trade also would be a record.

Exports in the coming year should amount to about the same quantity with slightly higher average prices, the report said.

The department's last estimate projected exports of \$1-to-\$2-billion more than last year's \$24 billion, the previous high mark.

The new outlook said that the tonnage of major bulk commodities exported, such as wheat and cotton, is expected to be up about 15 percent by the end of next month from the last fiscal year. Because overall

prices will be down by about 6 percent, however, the value of the exports is increasing only 10 percent, the report said.

Exports were sluggish last fall, it noted, but during the spring were 21 percent greater than a year earlier because of new demand for wheat, feedgrains, soybeans and soybean products.

Shipments of tobacco and animal fats are expected to be less than in 1976-77, it said.

For the October-June period, it said, exports totaled an estimated \$20.5 billion.

Imports during those nine months reached \$10.6 billion, slightly higher than a year earlier, thanks to higher prices for cocoa and both higher prices and quantities of meat, vegetables, fruits, wines and malt liquors.

Dollar Weakness Linked To U.S. Inflation Outlook

By Jack Egan

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (WP) — Leading Wall Street economists traced the dollar's latest bout of weakness in the currency markets to a simultaneous worsening in the U.S. inflation outlook and what they see as a deterioration in the government's resolve to do something about it.

And while the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board are, at the President's request, grappling with ways to stem the dollar's fall, the money market economists say that the only sure way to get a handle on the dollar crisis is to get a grip on inflation that will convince dollar holders abroad that they do not own a shrinking asset.

The policy difficulty is that the main measures suggested to fight inflation are politically unpalatable, such as a further run-up in interest rates that could throttle the economic expansion, or a drastic slash in the federal budget far beyond what the President or Congress have in mind, or some form of controls on wages and prices that would be abhorrent to both business and labor.

But the economists say that the dollar crisis will continue in the absence of some pretty harsh measures to deal with inflation.

"As we read it, there have been in the last couple of weeks a significant loss of credibility in the anti-inflation posture of the government as a whole," commented Gary Wengowski, chief economist for Goldman Sachs & Co., the investment banking firm.

As signs of weakness in fighting inflation have faded, a greater timidity of the Fed under Chairman G. William Miller recently to raise interest rates as well as the administration's muzzling of Barry Bosworth, the head of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, to limit his criticisms of prospective wage settlements in what was perceived as an attempt to placate organized labor.

"The most effective thing that could be done right now would be for the Fed to show a greater willingness to push up interest rates," said Mr. Wengowski. But since even the current high level of interest rates has failed to curtail either consumer or business borrowing very much, he predicted that the Fed would finally have to push the rate on federal funds to the 9 to 10 percent range, long-term bonds to about 9.5 percent, and mortgage rates over 10 percent before such a policy would have an effect.

But the economists say that the dollar crisis will continue in the absence of some pretty harsh measures to deal with inflation.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP-DJ) — Free-market platinum prices are rising high, despite some traders' fears that the Soviet Union is stepping up its deliveries to the market.

About a year ago, a sudden decline in marketing by the Soviet, who along with South Africa dominate world production of the metal, set platinum off on its current bull market. The free-market price here currently is equivalent to \$266 an ounce, about \$100 more than a year ago, although the top South African producers, Rustenburg Platinum Mines and Impala Mines, are charging only \$240 an ounce.

Platinum's price traditionally moves with gold, so a large part of platinum's recent increase can be attributed to the yellow metal's surge through the psychological \$200 an ounce barrier, analysts say.

Apart from investment demand stimulated by gold's performance, platinum quotes also have been boosted by strong commercial demand from Japan, where the metal is widely used in jewelry and automobile emission-control devices. Japan has been buying about 100,000 ounces a month this year.

IMF Approves
Loan for Egypt

CAIRO, Aug. 18 (AP) — The International Monetary Fund has granted Egypt a \$720 million loan in credit facilities for three years, a senior Ministry of Economy official said today.

Egypt has been seeking the three-year deal since 1974, in order to make longer-range plans to balance its budget and finance new projects in transportation, communications, agriculture and industry.

Samir Koraïem, economic under-secretary for international financial organizations, quoted an IMF report as saying that Egypt was making progress with its economic reforms. "The [IMF] especially commended Egypt for the continuing 8.3 percent real growth in the gross national product," he said.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Nippon Electric Gets Satellite Order

Nippon Electric said it has received an order to export a total of 100 earth stations for satellite communications from Satellite Business Systems Co. of the United States. The earth station is a radio frequency terminal to be used for digital domestic satellite communications, NEC officials said. The company declined to give the value of the order, but said shipment of the stations will start in February 1980.

Toyota Reports Drop in July Output

Toyota Motor, Japan's biggest automaker, said its total output in July totaled 252,893 units, off 2.6 percent from the same month last year. It said domestic sales came to 158,942, up 26.3 percent, and exports 122,890, off 4.8 percent. Toyota officials noted that Toyota car exports to the United States last month dropped 22.6 percent from the corresponding period last year to 41,862.

Nissan Adds to 280Z Series

Nissan Motor Co. announced a new model of its Datsun 280Z series for the Japanese domestic market and said it will begin to market the car in the United States in September or October. The price of the new model in the U.S. market has not yet been determined. The company also said it would have to think seriously about building an assembly plant in the United States if the dollar stabilizes at between 180 and 190 yen.

Santa Fe Abandons North Sea Well

Santa Fe International Corp. said it has abandoned a dry hole a well in the North Sea about 3 kilometers north of the Thistle Field. The drilling rig has been moved to a location 4 kilometers north of the Thistle Field. Santa Fe holds a 16.3-percent interest in the Thistle Field and 22.5 percent in the block outside Thistle Field.

Summit Promise Difficult to Maintain

Growth Target Is Seen Eluding Japan

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Aug. 18 (NYT) — Japan may not be able to keep a key promise it made at the economic summit conference in Bonn only a month ago — to maintain a national growth rate of 7 percent in fiscal 1978.

Japanese officials are now warning that economic growth in the quarter April through June was only 4 to 5 percent at an annual rate, a slow start to the year and probably insufficient to enable the economy to achieve the 7 percent target for the full fiscal year.

The main problem, the officials say, is that the rise in the yen, which has climbed 23 percent since January, when the dollar was quoted at over 240 yen, has a deflationary impact on the economy.

To some extent the surge in the yen has been helpful. It has cut back exports, which declined by as much as 8 percent in volume in July. But the decline is undercutting growth in the economy. It has gone further than officials had predicted and it discourages businesses from investing in new plants and equipment. Nor has the fall in export volume helped Japan's overvalued international problem, its huge trade surplus.

On the contrary, rapid inflation in the United States, running at more than 10 percent — compared with negative inflation in Japanese wholesale prices — has enabled Japanese exporters to raise their prices repeatedly for goods sold in the United States.

The Japanese current account on balance of payments was in surplus by over \$2 billion in July, not far short of the near-record June figure of \$2.35 billion.

As a result, the Japanese target of cutting the surplus on current account — trade plus services — to about \$6 billion, compared with \$14 billion in fiscal 1978, now appears out of reach.

In the first four months of the fiscal year, the surplus on current account totaled more than \$6.87 billion and officials here quietly admit that the effort to reach the target has utterly collapsed.

A failure to meet the growth target would be even more serious. While Premier Takeo Fukuda deliberately refrained at Bonn from advancing the \$6 billion figure for the current account surplus, he emphasized the pledge to achieve a 7 percent growth rate.

That pledge is viewed as a cornerstone of Japanese economic diplomacy at a time when this country is under heavy criticism in the United States and Europe for continuing to run record trade surpluses despite the huge appreciation in the Japanese currency. But now the pledge seems virtually certain to fail, perhaps by a large margin.

Retail Prices Increase in U.K. By 0.5% in July

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP-DJ) — Britain's index of retail prices rose last month by 0.5 percent. On a year-to-year basis, the rise was 7.8 percent in July, accelerating from 7.4 percent in June and reaching the highest level since April's 7.9 percent, the Department of Employment said today.

The index increased 0.8 percent in June. The current increase marked its smallest one-month rise since December. It was the first acceleration of the index since June 1977.

The retail price index, unadjusted, in July stood at 198.1, up from 197.2 in June and 183.8 in July 1977.

The July figures are in line with earlier predictions that the rate of inflation will remain around 8 percent for the rest of the year, with small fluctuations from month to month. The small acceleration in the year-to-year index was due to the fact that an exceptionally low monthly increase of 0.1 percent in July 1977 has now dropped out of the 12-month comparison.

The government has proposed guidelines of 5 percent on wage increases, for the year started August 1, in an attempt to keep the rate of inflation below 10 percent through 1979.

The rise in the index in July, the Department of Employment said, was due mainly to increases in the level of mortgage interest payments, rising car and some food prices, higher bus and rail fares and increased electricity charges.

Bonn Report Clears Lockheed on Bribes

BONN, Aug. 18 (AP-DJ) — A West German justice ministry committee said today that an investigation did not produce any evidence Lockheed Corp. paid bribes to get West German contracts.

The committee, which was established in November 1976, in the past has issued several interim reports absolving Lockheed.

U.S. Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Iowa Beef Processors			
12 weeks	1978	1977	
Revenue	\$51.82	473.53	
Profits	7.49	6.69	
Per share	1.53	1.39	
Virginia Electric & Power			
1 month	1978	1977	
Revenue	132.60	132.02	
Profits	17.27	21.96	
Per share	0.159	0.246	
12 months			
Revenue	1,400	1,300	
Profits	201.16	180.76	
Per share	1.93	1.88	

Other Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Canada			
Canadian Pacific			
2nd Qtr	1978	1977	
Revenue	88.11	75.21	
Profits	1.23	1.05	
Per share	1.23	1.05	
6 months			
Revenue	152.84	126.37	
Profits	2.12	1.75	
Per share	2.12	1.75	

(Figures in Canadian Dollars)

U.S. Lifts GNP 8% in Quarter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP-DJ) — Real gross national product increased an upward revised 8 percent at a seasonally adjusted annual rate in the second quarter, the Commerce Department said today.

Previously, the department had reported a 7.4-percent rise in the inflation adjusted value of the nation's output of goods and services for the second quarter.

Real GNP declined at a 0.1-percent rate in the first quarter.

After-tax corporate profits rose 14.9 percent in the second period to a seasonally adjusted \$117.3 billion annual rate after declining 2.2 percent in the first quarter to an adjusted \$102.1 billion.

Profits declined 0.4 percent in the final quarter of last year to an adjusted \$104.4 billion.

The department also revised upward its estimate of the second-quarter inflation rate to 10.7 percent. Inflation as measured by a broad GNP-based gauge was at a 7.2 percent rate in the first quarter and 5.5 percent in the fourth.

Previously, the department had reported second quarter inflation rate of 10 percent.

The department said it revised upward its estimate for real GNP in the second quarter because personal consumption expenditures, business fixed investment, residential

investment and net exports were all higher than it had previously estimated.

Inventory investments, however, were lower.

The 8-percent rise in economic growth is in line with earlier predictions of real GNP in the second quarter and bolsters the administration's hope of reaching a 4.1-percent increase in real GNP for the year as a whole.

Last year the economy grew 4.9 percent. Real GNP increased at an annual rate of 3.2 percent in the fourth quarter, 5.7 percent in the third quarter and 5.9 percent in the second quarter.

Big Board Prices Ease; Dow Drops 3.12 Points

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (Reuters)

Uncertainty over administration plans to aid the dollar and some further credit tightening pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange lower in moderately active trading.

The Dow Jones Industrial average fell 3.12 points to 897. Volume fell to 34.65 million shares from yesterday's 45.27 million.

Analysts today said, with the administration's plans to aid the dollar still largely unknown, many investors may have wanted to increase their cash positions for the week.

The market was weak at the opening, reflecting disappointment at President Carter's failure to announce at his news conference yesterday concrete steps to support the dollar.

However, investors were heartened by Treasury Secretary Blumenthal's comment that a series of actions to aid the dollar would be announced in the next few weeks, analysts said.

The upwardist also received a lift from the Federal Reserve Board decision to raise the discount rate, the rate the Fed uses in lending to member banks, to 7 1/4 percent from 7 1/8 percent.

Later the Fed apparently nudged up the federal funds rate, the rate at which member banks lend each other, to 8 1/4 percent from 7 3/4 percent. Analysts said this renewed concern about how high interest rates would have to rise to defend the dollar.

Analysts said a compromise on natural gas deregulation reached by Senate and House conferees was welcome, but a number of analysts considered it unlikely the bill could be passed this year.

The Commerce Department revised its estimate of second-quarter real gross national product to eight percent from the 7.4 percent estimated earlier. This compares with a 0.1 percent fall in the first quarter.

At the same time, it boosted to an annual 10.7-percent rate from a 10-percent rate its estimate of inflation for the period. The first quarter rate was 7.2 percent.

Texas topped the active list, adding 1/4 to 25 1/4.

Exxon jumped up 1/4 to 47 1/2. It obtained U.S. approval to drill to 18,000 feet in its Baltimore Canyon well. Previously it could drill to 17,000 feet. Meanwhile, the energy department denied Exxon's U.S. unit overcharged customers \$40 million.

National Airlines, which reported sharply higher fiscal fourth quarter earnings, gained 1 1/2 to 30 1/2. The Civil Aeronautics Board said Texas International Airlines could proceed with purchases of national stock but would risk divestiture later.

Texas International, which already owns about nine percent of national, added 1/4 to 13 1/4 in American Stock Exchange trading.

Todd Shipyards jumped three to 32 1/2 and PSA Inc. 2 1/2 to 20 1/2. PSA said Valhalla Inc., a unit of Contran Corp., purchased 527 percent of PSA's shares since June. Contran dropped three to 49 bid in over-the-counter trading.

Active Burlington Industries gained 1/4 to 19 1/4. A 100,000 share block moved at 19 1/4.

Mead Corp. rejected a take

House Accepts Bill
On Oil Exploration

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. House has accepted a compromise bill revising federal policy for oil and gas exploration on the outer continental shelf.

The compromise reached by House-Senate conferees drops a Senate provision that would have required that some exploration be done by the government itself. It also dropped a Senate proposal providing for so-called "dual leasing" in Alaska. Under dual leasing, the oil companies would share exploration costs, then share in the revenue from any production that resulted.

At the end of the day, the U.S. currency was little changed against most currencies compared with its late yesterday rates.

Exchange Dealers Cautious

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP-DJ) — The dollar put in a surprisingly credible performance in Europe today despite the near-universal disappointment of foreign exchange dealers with President Carter's inaction concerning the plight of the U.S. currency.

Although the president failed to announce any measures to boost the dollar at his Washington press conference yesterday, market operators were dissuaded from selling the dollar ahead of Washington moves to strengthen the U.S. currency.

The dollar opened sharply lower in Europe, with both Swiss and Japanese authorities reportedly giving it support. Trading then slowed, a dealer at a major U.S. bank in London said, until "we had a very firm dollar in the last hour of trading."

At the end of the day, the U.S. currency was little changed against most currencies compared with its late yesterday rates.

Exports to OPEC nations increased by 25.9 percent in 1977 to \$33.8 billion.

The community's overall trade deficit with third countries fell to \$8.1 billion in 1977 from \$20.8 billion in 1976.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, August 18 — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:					
Commodity and unit	Fri	Year Ago			
COFFEES					
Arabica No. 1	1.24	1.24			
Robusta No. 1	1.24	1.24			
COFFEES					
Arabica No. 1	1.24	1.24			
Robusta No. 1	1.24	1.24			
COFFEES					
Arabica No. 1	1.24	1.24			
Robusta No. 1	1.24	1.24			

NEW YORK FUTURES August 18, 1978

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
2.52	2.52	2.50	2.50	-0.02
6.40	6.10	6.00	6.00	-0.10
7.40	7.30	7.20	7.20	-0.10
7.40	7.30	7.20	7.20	-0.10

SUGAR NO. 11

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
6.97	7.03	6.88	6.89	-0.12
7.03	7.03	6.88	6.88	-0.12
7.03	7.03	6.88	6.88	-0.12
7.03	7.03	6.88	6.88	-0.12

Market Summary

NYSE Most Active

Volume	High	Low	Close	Chg
34,657	15.00	14.80	14.80	-0.20
17,727	15.00	14.80	14.80	-0.20
15,000	15.00	14.80	14.80	-0.20
14,777	15.00	14.80	14.80	-0.20

Dow Jones Averages

30 Ind	High	Low	Close	Chg
289.17	289.17	287.00	287.00	-2.17
289.17	289.17	287.00	287.00	-2.17
289.17	289.17	287.00	287.00	-2.17
289.17	289.17	287.00	287.00	-2.17

Standard & Poor's

Composite	High	Low	Close	Chg
157.11	157.11	156.00	156.00	-1.11
157.11	157.11	156.00	156.00	-1.11
157.11	157.11	156.00	156.00	-1.11
157.11	157.11	156.00	156.00	-1.11

NYSE Index

Composite	High	Low	Close	Chg
157.11	157.11	156.00	156.00	-1.11
157.11	157.11	156.00	156.00	-1.11
157.11	157.11	156.00	156.00	-1.11
157.11	157.11	156.00	156.00	-1.11

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

August 17	High	Low	Close	Chg
157.11	157.11	156.00	156.00	-1.11
157.11	157.11	156.00	156.00	-1.11
157.11	157.11	156.00	156.00	-1.11
157.11	157.11	156.00	156.00	-1.11

American Most Active

Volume	High	Low	Close	Chg
34,657	15.00	14.80	14.80	-0.20
17,727	15.00	14.80	14.80	-0.20
15,000	15.00	14.80	14.80	-0.20
14,777	15.00	14.80	14.80	-0.20

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP) —	High	Low	Close	Chg
157.11	157.11	156.00	156.00	-1.11
157.11	157.11	156.00	156.00	-1.11
157.11	157.11	156.00	156.00	-1.11
157.11	157.11	156.00	156.00	-1.11

Closing Prices, August 18, 1978

NEW YORK (AP) —	High	Low	Close	Chg
157.11	157.11	156.00	156.00	-1.11
157.11	157.11	156.00	156.00	-1.11
157.11	157.11	156.00	156.00	-1.11
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157.11	157.11	156.00	156.00	-1.11
157.11	157.11	156.00	156.00	-1.11

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices August 18

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Chg
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Chg
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Chg
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Chg
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Chg
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Chg
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Chg
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Chg
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Chg
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Chg
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Chg
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Chg
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Chg
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Chg
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Chg
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month	High	Low	Close	Chg
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20
12.00	12.00	11.80	11.80	-0.20

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100%	181%	America 4½-47	92½	84½																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices August 18

[illegible]

12 Month Stock				12 Month Stock				12 Month Stock				12 Month Stock			
High	Low	Yld. %	P/E	High	Low	Yld. %	P/E	High	Low	Yld. %	P/E	High	Low	Yld. %	P/E
134%	4%	1.9	8	12	13	-	14	1%	4%	1.9	8	12	13	-	14
2%	1%	11	22	24	25	26	27	2%	1%	11	22	24	25	26	27
174%	1%	11	22	24	25	26	27	174%	1%	11	22	24	25	26	27
3	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	3	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	4	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	5	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	6	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	7	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	9	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	10	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
12	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
13	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	14	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
15	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	15	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
16	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	16	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	17	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	18	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
19	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	19	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
20	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
21	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	21	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
22	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	22	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
23	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	23	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
24	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	24	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
25	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	25	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
26	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	26	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
27	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	27	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
28	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	28	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
29	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	29	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
30	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	30	1	5	6	7	8	9	10
31	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	31	1	5	6	7	8	9	10

12 Month Stock

High Low Yld. % In 5 Yld. P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close

134%

4%

1.9

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2%

1%

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174%

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12 Month Stock

High Low Yld. % In 5 Yld. P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close

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High Low Yld. % In 5 Yld. P/E 100% High Low Quot. Close

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices August 18, 1978

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked s

	High	Low	Close	Chg
58230 AHHBI	s15	14 1/8	15	+
100 Acklands	s13	13	13	+
47250 Amstar E	s4 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4	+
2520 Arco Ind	s4	3 7/8	3 7/8	+
20945 Alho Gas	s15 1/8	15 1/8	15 1/8	+
1252 Alcan Card	s4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	+
200 Aliminas	s11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+
4580 Alcan	s11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+
4252 Andrus W	s23 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	+
2625 Alco A	s17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+
1700 Alcan	s11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+
1300 Bampster C	s11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+
1464 Bank N S	s22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	+
6500 Branded	s12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
1978 Brulpur Res	s7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+
3713 Bromelene	s11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+
6500 Branded	s12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
1175 Brendo M	s12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
2275 B214	s22 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	+
4445 BC Phone	s11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+
15375 Brunswick	s10	10	10	+
1000 Bursio A	s12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	+
3230 Burns Fd	s13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	+
14800 CAE A	s17	17	17	+
1000 C&D	s14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+
1433 Cal Pow	s4	3 3/4	3 3/4	+
3620 Casilio	s15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
2002 C Nuc W	s15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
3400 Can Perm	s19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	+
3400 Can Trust	s26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	+
1134 C Tuna	s19	19	19	+
2535 C Cabbany A	s18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+
6800 C&C	s27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	+
50 CGE	s29	29	29	+
1959 C1 Bn Can	s20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	+
17414 Can	s27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	+
2306 C Utilities	s17 1/4	17	17	+
600 Canaro	s25	25	25	+
980 Canora Oil	s25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	+
3303 Casator	s18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+
330 Canadex	s25	25	25	+
2300 Chelton C	s20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	+
2225 C Holiday	s18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+
3300 Chlco	s25	25	25	+
11350 Can Distb	s16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	+
4000 Cons Gas	s19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	+
2445 Cons Ind	s20	20	20	+
2320 Conwell	s27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	+
4300 Cronhill	s20	20	20	+
1474 Cron Ind	s14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+
4890 Cysura	s7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+
1514 D&S	s18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+
1574 Denison	s27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	+
2300 Dickson	s6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+
102 Deltoro	s28	28	28	+
1700 Dum Store	s19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	+
500 Dor Port	s14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+
500 Dor Port	s14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+
20 East Mail	s40	40	40	+
5200 Elm	s15	15	15	+
1400 Elanco	s8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+
6500 Polcon C	s6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+
1400 Elanco	s8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+
4702 Fed Ind A	s6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+
216 Ford Cndo	s82	82	82	+

High Low Close Chg

3900 Francana	s9 1/4	9	9	- 1/4
750 Fruehauf	s18	18	18	+
1575 G M Ras	s45	45	45	+
6300 O Distrb	s7	7	7	+
7500 Glaxo	s18	18	18	+
100 Goodyear	s18	18	18	+
300 Graft G	s25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	+
300 Graft E	s25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	+
300 G I Oil Sds	s7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+

European Gold Markets

August 16, 1978			
	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	21273	21175	+2.25
Zurich	211875	212675	+1.25
Paris (12.25 mile)	20836	20573	+1.67
Official morning and afternoon findings for London and Paris; Opening and closing prices for Zurich.			
	50100	50100	0
	45418	Stierens	\$37 35 26 1/4 +1 1/4
	49003	Stierens	\$57 1/4 47 1/4 +1 1/4
	8633	Stierens	\$79 7/8 79 1/4 +1 1/4
	1100	Slater 511	\$104 1/4 104 1/4 0
	4630	Southern A	\$26 1/2 25 3/4 +1 1/4
	2700	St. Broadst	\$14 1/4 14 1/4 0
	7725	Seico A	\$26 1/4 26 1/4 +1 1/4
	13950	Slater R	\$35 287 278 +1 1/4
	25	Talcoro A	\$10 18 18 - 1/4

London Metals Market

[illegible]

London Commodities

London Commodities					
(Flourish in sterling per metric ton)					
Montreal Stocks					
Closing Prices August 18, 1978					
	High	Low	Close (end-bid)	Previous (close)	
SUGAR					
Cat	92.70	90.50	91.15	91.30	92.25
W	92.40	92.25	92.30	94.15	94.35
Mar	100.25	97.60	97.60	98.25	99.25
May	102.25	100.00	100.55	100.60	101.40
Aug	103.50	103.55	103.55	103.75	104.35
Oct	N.T.	107.40	107.25	108.50	108.50
Dec	N.T.	111.75	111.25	112.20	112.40
1,890 tons of 50 bags.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,835	1,807	1,812	1,815	1,823
Dec	1,840	1,796	1,815	1,802	1,815.5
Mar	1,785	1,764	1,773	1,784	1,786
Dec	1,827	1,793	1,798	1,797	1,796
Jul	1,747	1,727	1,728	1,741	1,752
Mar	1,725	1,700	1,715	1,730	1,735
Dec	1,758	1,743	1,743.5	1,700	1,710
3,540 tons of 50 bags.					
COFFEE					
Mar	1,650	1,475	1,540	1,530	1,463
Nov	1,415	1,268	1,410	1,413	1,325
Dec	1,242	1,221	1,240	1,254	1,264
Mar	1,375	1,230	1,277	1,280	1,207
May	1,248	1,200	1,230	1,245	1,170
Jul	1,190	1,140	1,185	1,186	1,149
Dec	1,165	1,150	1,150	1,170	1,152
8,642 tons of 5 bags.					

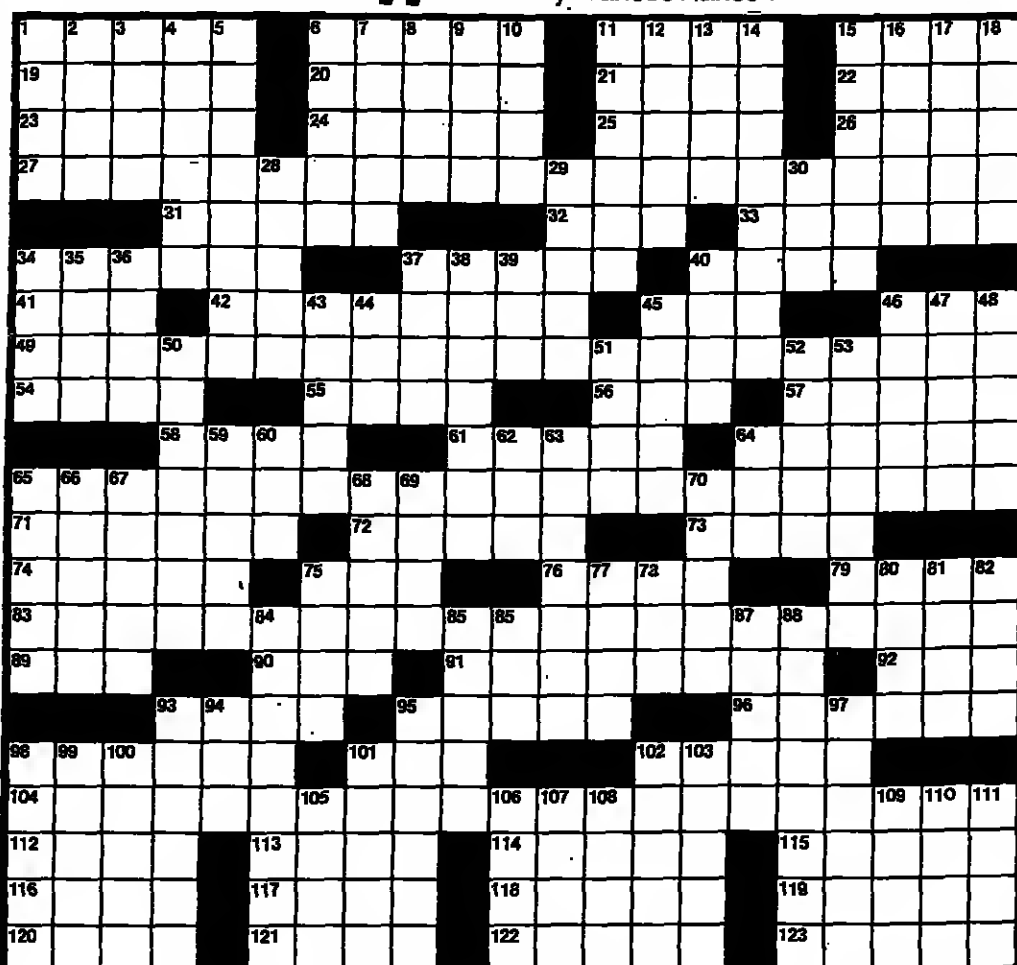
**How to speak
one language
very effectively
in Europe...
Advertise in the
International
Herald Tribune.**

erald Tribune
the international essential.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Bon Appétit! By Frances Hansen



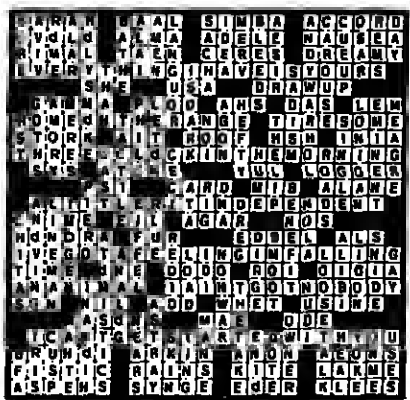
ACROSS

- 1 Act that made history
6 Cousin of an I-bar
11 Sponsorship
12 Colorful fish
13 Hourly
19 Well-known like
21 P-U connection
22 Star of "Sis": 1915
23 Actress Verdugo
24 Adorned with long hair
25 Ubiquitous feeder
26 The "Hungarian Rome"
27 Start of a limerick
31 Rousseau classic
32 Flag in "The Faerie Queene"
33 Borrower on property
34 Set-in sleeve
37 Wooden pin
40 Alexander's group
41 Siouan tribesman
42 —Lautrec
43 Polka follower
46 Afternoon hrs.
49 More of limerick
54 Ben Adhem
55 Pale
56 Relative of a pkey.
57 "Goodnight" girl
58 One of the Bears
64 Mme. Swann, in Proust's books

ACROSS

- 63 More of limerick
71 Bilo bellos
72 Broadway hit
73 Oodles
74 Massenet opera
75 Kinnore adjunct
76 Bellow
79 Isolated in a palindrome
83 More of limerick
88 One of the media: Abbr.
90 Look
91 Fawning one
92 With "The," clause
93 Broadway hit
94 Church corner
95 It doesn't pay
96 Poser
98 Bradley U. site
101 City lines
102 Billiards shot
104 End of limerick
112 Donkey, in Durango
113 Stravinsky
114 Spry, in Dicie
115 Skipper's command
118 Simon or Diamond
117 Only
118 "La — à mobile"
119 Margins
120 Toward the mouth
121 French political unit
122 Günter Grass dwarf
123 "Tutu divine" painter

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



- DOWN
1 Mets' home
2 Road fee
3 A code we live by
4 Leader slain by Vichy militia: 1944
5 Child's chum
6 Turkish porter
7 Manne's burden
8 Article for Goethe
9 Not out yet
10 "I Appear" of "a name"
11 Regard as exactly alike
12 Diving bird
13 Capri, in song
14 Star-shaped

- DOWN
15 Followed orders
16 Missionary's concern
17 Rugged ridge
18 Ab Sin's creator
19 Boys of Barcelona
20 Hawthorne's birthplace
21 Race-track sign
22 Ponselle or Bonheur
23 "A Tale of —": Swift
24 Kind of dancer
25 Fountain treat
26 Squelch; crush
27 Prefix for bar or gram
28 Scapula or fibula

- DOWN
31 Biblical name meaning "God helps"
32 Cobb or Trevino
33 Library device
34 Michelangelo masterpiece
35 Mind: Comb. form
36 Traveller or Rosinante
37 Private eye
38 New York canal
39 Dilute
40 Star's aide
41 City in Turkey
42 "The Second —": Tanqueray
43 Capuchin monkey
44 Breastbone

- DOWN
45 Cry of discovery
46 Truman's birthplace
47 African antelope
48 Circular painting
49 Bigwig
50 Do the cable stitch
51 Walk like a rooster
52 "— you noblest English!"
53 Give the eye to
54 Arab wear
55 Salacious
56 Slammer
57 Formal essay
58 Severe
59 First name in Uganda

- DOWN
60 Trunk
61 Got one's hackles up
62 Rap or Benedict
63 "O Sole —"
64 Table wine
65 Mock
66 Upright, e.g.
67 Sedative, for one
68 "— vincit amor"
69 Gay, of W.W.II
70 Miss Loy
71 Rose essence
72 "— Rhythm"
73 Old cars
74 File's partner
75 Safe-cracker
76 Virginia willow
77 Flip a coin

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	22	72	Clear	MADRID	29	84	Clear
AMSTERDAM	21	70	Clear	MIAMI	30	86	Cloudy
ANKARA	21	70	N.A.	MILAN	25	77	Clear
ATHENS	30	86	Clear	MONTREAL	18	65	Cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	Clear	MOSCOW	23	73	Cloudy
BERGAMO	25	77	Clear	MUNICH	17	63	Cloudy
BERLIN	18	64	Cloudy	NEW YORK	24	75	Sunny
BRUSSELS	25	77	Clear	NICE	24	75	Clear
BUCHAREST	28	82	Clear	OSLO	18	64	Clear
BUDAPEST	21	70	Cloudy	PARIS	22	72	Clear
CASABLANCA	24	75	Clear	PRAGUE	14	57	Showers
COPENHAGEN	20	68	Clear	ROME	26	79	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Clear	SOBIA	25	77	Sunny
DUBLIN	20	68	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	22	72	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	18	64	Overcast	TEHRAN	27	81	N.A.
FLORENCE	24	75	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	31	88	Clear
FRANKFURT	19	66	Cloudy	TOKYO	25	77	Cloudy
GENEVA	20	68	Clear	TUNIS	29	84	Clear
NELSON	18	64	Overcast	VIENNA	14	57	Showers
ISTANBUL	26	79	Clear	WARSAW	14	57	Rain
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Clear	WASHINGTON	29	84	Sunny
LISBON	26	79	Cloudy	ZURICH	18	64	Clear
LONDON	21	70	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	17	63	Sunny				

Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700

Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1300 GMT.

BOOKS

ARCHITECTURE AND YOU

How to Experience and Enjoy Buildings

By William Wayne Caudill, William Merriweather Pena and Paul Kennon. Whitney Library of Design. Illustrated. 176 pp. \$16.50.

HOW TO SEE

Visual Adventures in a World God Never Made

By George Nelson. Little, Brown. Illustrated. 233 pp. \$9.95. Reviewed by Paul Goldberger

WE ARE used to being told how to cook, how to improve our emotional state, and how to fix a leaky faucet, but not how to see. Somehow it is assumed that the ability to make sophisticated judgments about the way things look comes naturally in a culture as full of visual images as ours, and that there is no more need to train the eyes to see than there is to train the nose to smell. The truth, of course, is otherwise.

It is remarkable, in fact, how much there is in this country of what George Nelson appropriately calls "visual literacy." The average adult has been brought up to have a passing knowledge of sports, food, movies, politics and finance, and at least to listen to music if not to know much about it; but his level of sophistication often drops dramatically where visual things are concerned. What makes one building or chair or sign or toaster or entire city look better than another is a question that mystifies most people — if it occurs to them at all.

"How to See" and "Architecture and You" begin with the premise that most people do not look as carefully as they listen or taste or think, and they set out to remedy this situation. Both are primers — very basic texts that, though intended for adults, take the reader rather gently by the hand and guide him carefully. In some cases too carefully, as both books have a certain tendency to condescend a bit.

The Nelson book is the better of the pair, in spite of the arrogance of its title and the tendency of the author, a designer of international stature, to offer up many of his own prejudices in the guise of objectivity. Nelson tells us in his introduction that he might better have called the book "How I See," and one can only agree, because with such a title it would be less irritating to be told, as we are here, that late-20th-century sculpture will have "no image of man," or that painters today are more interested in painting things than people. He offers as proof an Andy Warhol soup can, which is a weak argument indeed when one considers that Warhol once paints only portraits. And then there are other observations, such as Nelson's remark that banal corporate skyscrapers have taken over the skyline from the churches of an earlier era, a thought that, while true, seems to give the book something of a tone of a lament for the decline of civilization.

But to the reader who is able to move ahead undaunted by all of these generalizations there is a great deal of sense here. Nelson talks eloquently about what is wrong with our attitudes toward design. On the subject of Lady Bird

Johnson's famous program to plant shrubs beside highways: "Such recommendations were in the same class as going to Elizabeth Arden for a cancer cure — one of the faults that came through clearly was that visual literacy, not billboards and dumps, was the central problem."

Best of all, Nelson understands that the visual environment is a complex tapestry of major and minor elements, and there is something appealing about any book on design that has chapters on bread and skylines and spirals and streets and chairs and fire hydrants. Patterns are what Nelson sees best — the similarity of the rings of a Jasper Johns target painting and a knot in a tree, for example, or of the circle of a glass dome and the view inside a jet engine.

It is in teaching us to look for such patterns — to learn to make the sort of analogies with our eyes that we are used to making with our intellects — that the ability to see is truly developed. And it is in page after page of such analogies that this book becomes a valuable teaching tool.

If Nelson ranges far and wide to indicate the interrelationships among all phases of design, William Caudill, William Pena and Paul Kennon deal only with architecture, and while they speak a good deal of common sense, their style is so simplistic as to severely compromise their book's value.

Superb buildings have superb details — they tell us, and that comes not long after "great buildings make clear statements." Putting aside the relative truth of these — I think they are both open to question — are they really much help in getting the layman to look closely at architecture?

On the other hand, "Architecture and You" has a strong point of view in favor of the basics — form, space, volume and light — and the authors make it clear that understanding these elements of architecture is a lot more important than knowing whether a column is Ionic or Doric.

Now that notice is so true that most architects, teachers, historians and critics should be assigned to write it 500 times on a blackboard. And the authors know, further, that architecture means nothing until you experience it, that being in space and looking at specially crafted forms are experiences that cannot be had second-hand.

If this book gets just a single reader to stop memorizing the dates of Gothic cathedrals and try visiting one instead, it will have served its purpose.

Paul Goldberger is architecture critic for The New York Times.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



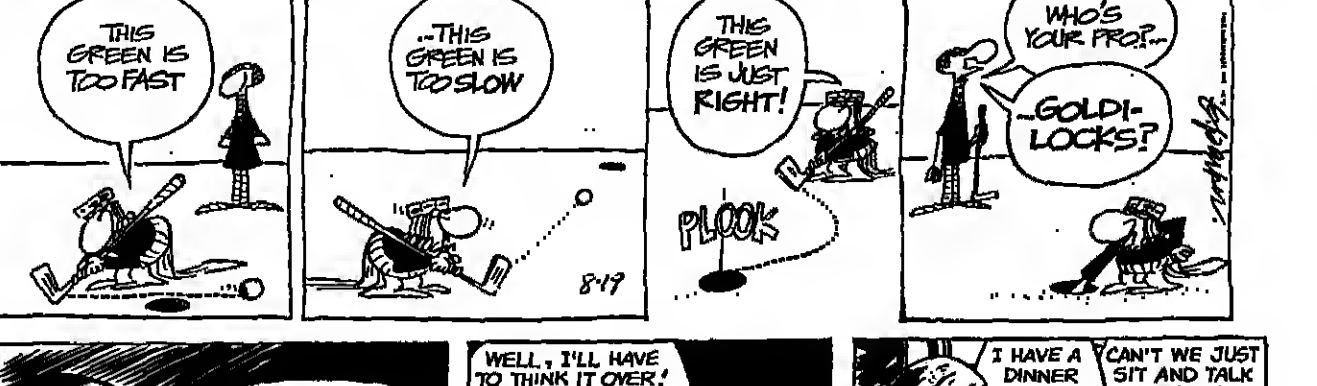
BEETLE



BAILEY



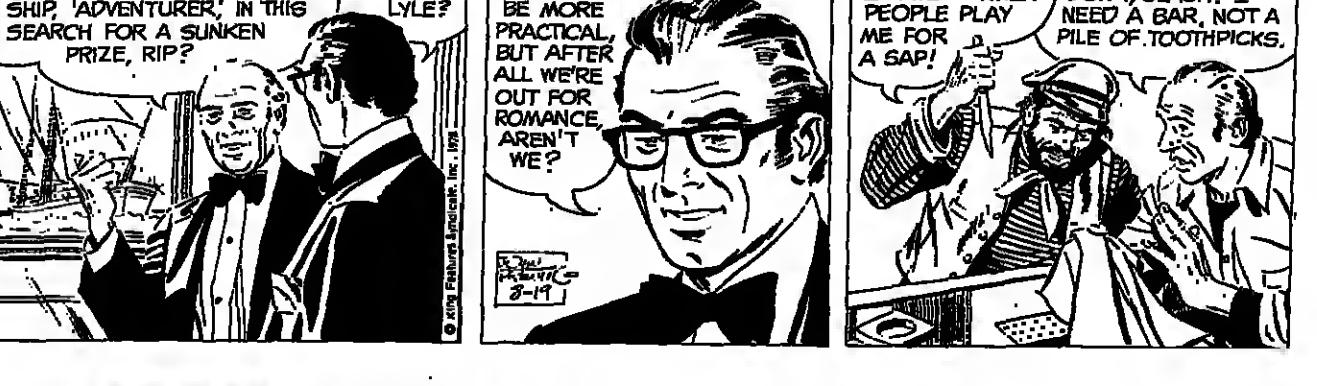
ANDY



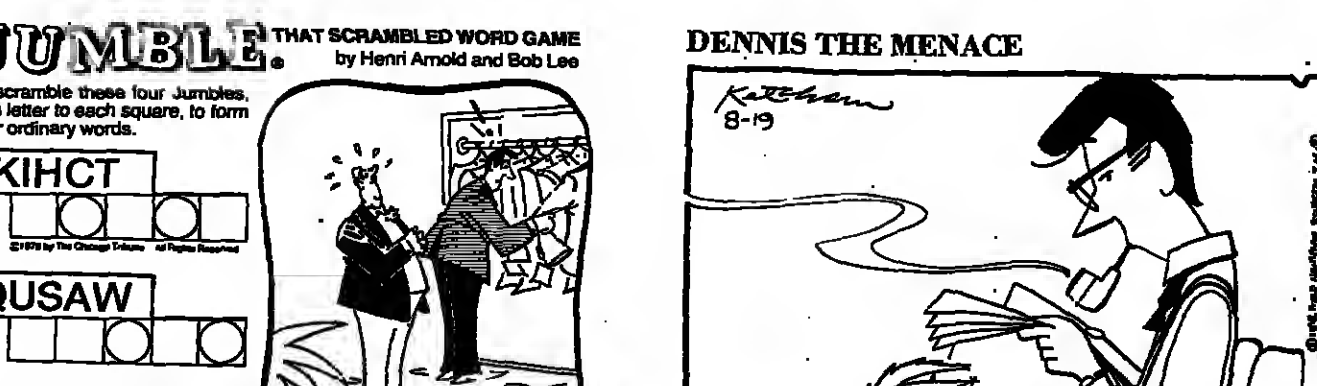
WIZARD



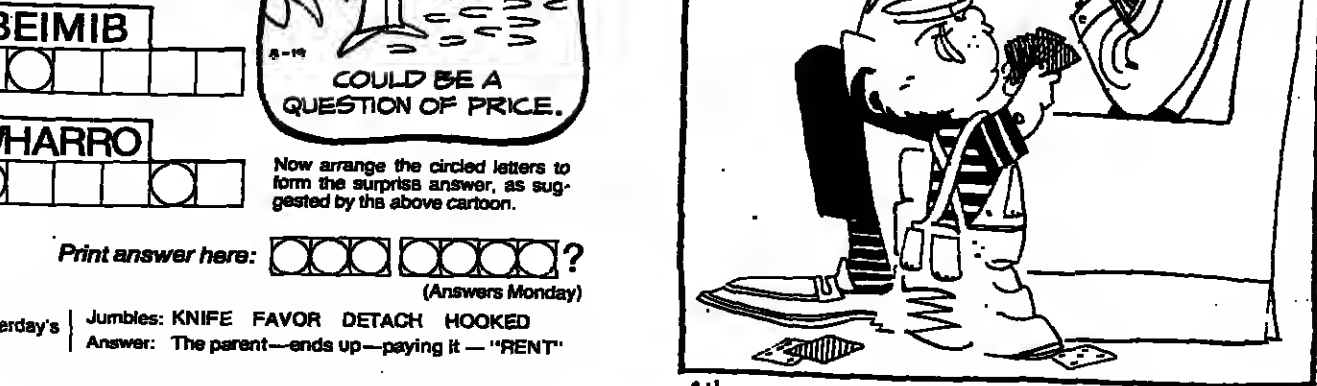
REX



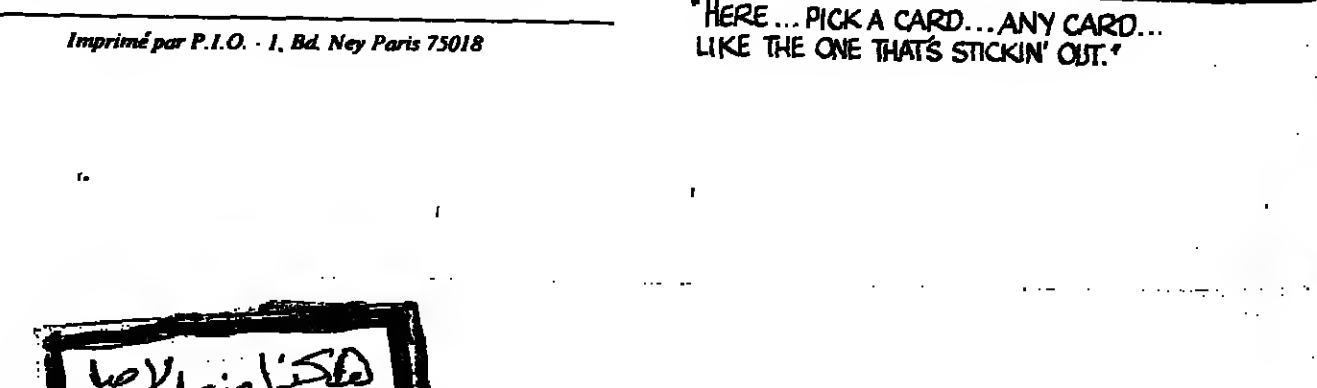
MORGAN



RIP



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



Garvey Hit Is Key

Dodgers Complete Sweep of Phillies

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18 (UPI) — Steve Garvey's bases-loaded triple in the eighth inning snapped a 1-1 tie last night, lifting the Los Angeles Dodgers to a 5-2 triumph over Philadelphia and cutting the Phillies' first-place margin over Chicago to two games in the National League East.

The victory completed a three-game sweep for the Dodgers.

Los Angeles took advantage of a lapse in control by Phillies' relief ace Tom Seaver (8-4) to break an eighth-inning tie. Dave Lopes walked and was sacrificed to second by Bill North. Reggie Smith walked intentionally and McGraw walked Ron Cey to load the bases. Garvey then delivered his game-winning hit down the right-field line and scored on an errant relay throw from the outfield. Garvey also knocked in the Dodgers' first run with a fourth-inning single.

Burt Hooton (13-8) scattered seven hits before being lifted for Terry Forster with two on and two out in the ninth. After a walk filled the bases, Forster fanned pinch-hitter Jerry Martin to record his 15th save. Ted Sizemore drove in both Philadelphia runs with a seventh-inning double and an RBI single in the ninth.

Giants 3, Expos 0

At Montreal, Ed Halicki fired a four-hitter and Jack Clark hit his 20th home run to lead San Francisco to a 3-0 victory over Montreal. Halicki (6-6) picked up his fourth shutout of the year and seventh complete game. He walked only one and struck out four.

Padres 9, Mets 2

At New York, Dave Winfield knocked in three runs, Ozzie Smith collected three hits and Garry Pettit notched his 14th victory as San Diego defeated New York, 9-2. Pettit (14-5) gave up five hits and two runs in six innings before needing relief help from Mickey Lolich, who recorded his first save.

Pirates 5-3, Astros 1-2

At Pittsburgh, Don Robinson drove in two runs and pitched a four-hitter in leading Pittsburgh to a 5-1 triumph over Houston in the opener of a doubleheader. The Pirates also won the nightcap, 3-2, as an error by Houston second baseman Art Howe in the fourth inning led to two unearned runs, doubled in by Steve Brye.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	76	44	.633	—
New York	68	51	.571	7 1/2
Milwaukee	67	52	.563	8 1/2
Detroit	64	55	.539	9
Baltimore	64	55	.539	11 1/2
Cleveland	52	67	.437	22 1/2
Toronto	46	74	.383	30

WEST	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	65	54	.546	—
California	60	59	.508	1 1/2
Seattle	59	60	.492	2 1/2
Oakland	51	68	.429	14
Minnesota	47	72	.393	20 1/2
San Diego	45	74	.378	22 1/2

THURSDAY'S GAMES	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit 5, Cleveland 3	67	52	.563	8 1/2
Minnesota 5, Kansas City 3	65	54	.546	—
Chicago 4, Texas 2	64	55	.539	9
Boston 3, California 2	68	51	.571	7 1/2
St. Louis 3, Atlanta 2	52	67	.437	22 1/2

FRIDAY'S GAMES	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 1	65	54	.546	—
Detroit 10, Milwaukee 1	67	52	.563	8 1/2
Toronto 6, Oakland 1	46	74	.383	30
Seattle 10, Minnesota 3	59	60	.492	2 1/2
Oakland 6, Kansas City 3	51	68	.429	14

SATURDAY'S GAMES	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles 5, Philadelphia 1	65	54	.546	—
San Francisco 3, Montreal 2	60	59	.508	1 1/2
San Diego 3, Houston 2	64	55	.539	9
St. Louis 3, Atlanta 2	52	67	.437	22 1/2

SUNDAY'S GAMES	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles 5, Philadelphia 1	65	54	.546	—
San Francisco 3, Montreal 2	60	59	.508	1 1/2
San Diego 3, Houston 2	64	55	.539	9
St. Louis 3, Atlanta 2	52	67	.437	22 1/2

THURSDAY'S GAMES	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles 5, Philadelphia 1	65	54	.546	—
San Francisco 3, Montreal 2	60	59	.508	1 1/2
San Diego 3, Houston 2	64	55	.539	9
St. Louis 3, Atlanta 2	52	67	.437	22 1/2

FRIDAY'S GAMES	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles 5, Philadelphia 1	65	54	.546	—
San Francisco 3, Montreal 2	60	59	.508	1 1/2
San Diego 3, Houston 2	64	55	.539	9
St. Louis 3, Atlanta 2	52	67	.437	22 1/2

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Los Angeles 5, Philadelphia 1	65	54	.546	—
San Francisco 3, Montreal 2	60	59	.508	1 1/2
San Diego 3, Houston 2	64	55	.539	9
St. Louis 3, Atlanta 2	52	67	.437	22 1/2

Cubs 2, Reds 0

At Chicago, Rick Reuschel pitched a four-hitter and Dave Kingman hit his 20th home run of the season as Chicago beat Cincinnati, 2-0. Kingman's blast deep into the left-field bleachers, with one out in the second inning, came off loser Tom Seaver (11-12), who gave up six hits and one earned run in seven innings.

Cardinals 4, Braves 3

At St. Louis, George Hendrick was responsible for two runs with a sacrifice fly and a base-loaded walk as St. Louis beat Atlanta, 4-3.

Tigers 9, Indians 5

At Detroit, Steve Kemp drove in six runs with a grand-slam homer and a double and Jack Morris turned in a strong relief effort to carry Detroit to a 9-5 victory over Cleveland. The triumph was Detroit's 11th in 14 games. Cleveland lost its 12th in the last 14.

Red Sox 8, Angels 6

At Anaheim, reliever Ken Brett walked home Rick Burleson with the go-ahead run as Boston tallied twice without a hit in the sixth inning en route to an 8-6 triumph over California. Butch Hobson opened the sixth with a walk against loser Tom Griffin and was sac at second when Bobby Grich dropped Dave Chalk's throw on Burleson's grounder. After Jerry Remy sacrificed, Jim Rice walked. Jack Brohamer hit a grounder to first baseman Don Baylor, who stepped on the bag before throwing late to the plate as Hobson scored the tying run. After Carlton Fisk walked to load the bases, Brett came on to walk home Burleson.

White Sox 4, Rangers 2

At Arlington, Ralph Garr had two doubles and a single and drove in a run and scored another, leading Chicago to a 4-2 victory over Texas. Ken Kravetz and Lenny LaGow limited Texas to four hits. Kravetz (9-11) struck out five but yielded to LaGow with one out in the eighth after giving up his eighth walk.

Brewers 6, Blue Jays 0

In Milwaukee, Don Money hit two RBI singles and set up a run with a double to back Bill Travers' five-hit pitching and lead Milwaukee to a 6-0 victory over Toronto. Robin Yount knocked in two runs with a double and single for Milwaukee, which swept the four-game series to extend their winning streak to five games.

Twins 6, Royals 5

At Bloomington, Minn., Dan Ford's two-out single scored Ron Rivera from second base in the 10th inning to give Minnesota a 6-5 victory over Kansas City. Rivera singled with one out off loser Larry Gura (10-3), and advanced to second on Rod Carew's single. Gura was then relieved by Al Hrabosky, who gave up Ford's game-winning hit.

Gottfried, Dibbs Advance in Net Meet in Toronto

TORONTO, Aug. 18 (UPI) — Brian Gottfried continued his winning ways in the Canadian Open tennis championship yesterday with a 6-2, 6-1 victory over Tom Okker of the Netherlands.

In his three matches so far, the second-seeded Gottfried of 13 years, has lost only one set in five matches while winning 36. He beat Ali Mandat of Iran, 6-4, 6-2, and Canadian Greg Halder 6-3, 6-1 before meeting Okker.

Gottfried's opponent in the quarterfinals is Ivan Holand, who ousted Chile's Heinz Gildemeister 7-6, 4-6, 6-3 last night.

Top seed Eddie Dibbs of North Miami Beach, Fla., moved into the quarterfinals with a 6-3, 6-3 victory over Kjell Johnsson of Sweden. He next meets John McEnroe of Douglass, N.Y., who overcame a slow start to beat Switzerland's Hans Günthard, 7-6, 7-0.

Mexican Raul Ramirez subdued Colin Dibley of Australia 6-2, 6-3, and moves into a quarterfinal match with New Zealander Chris Lewis. Lewis came from behind on a windy side court to defeat defending champion Jeff Borowiak of Berkeley, Calif., 2-6, 6-4, 6-3.

The fourth quarterfinal pits Argentina's Jose Luis Clerc, a 6-4, 6-0 winner, over Colin Dowdswell of Switzerland, against Hungarian Balazs Taroczy, who downed Australian Paul Kronk, 6-0, 6-1.

Stones Loses a Bid to Have His Amateur Status Restored

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 18 (AP) — Dwight Stones has suffered his first setback in a legal battle against the Amateur Athletic Union, losing a bid for an injunction that would restore his amateur status.

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HURDLE RECORD — Krystyna Kasperczyk of Poland clears the final hurdle to clock 55.44 seconds for a world record in 400-meter hurdles during a track meet in Berlin's Olympic Stadium in connection with the opening of the Third World Swimming Championships.

Play Set to Begin Next Year

Will U.S. Support Pro Rugby?

By John S. Radosta

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (NYT) — Can professional rugby, dear to the hearts of sports fans in much of the English-speaking world, succeed in the United States? A half-dozen entrepreneurs, partly financed by venture money from the English Rugby League and fortified with recognition by that association and the Rugby International Board, have announced plans to introduce the 13-man sport to the United States in April, 1979.

Their main selling point is the American hunger for more of what the fans like in pro football — contact, speed, running, kicking, tackling, ball-handling and action that is more continuous. It already is familiar to many Americans because 15-man amateur rugby has been played in colleges and high schools for many years.

"I believe rugby is probably the fastest, most physical, running, tackling and ball-handling game in the world," says one of the founders, Jim Taylor, former star fullback of the Green Bay Packers of the National Football League and the commissioner of the specially created United States Rugby League.

"It is action all the way for 40-minute halves, with breaks for rule infringements and a halfing of only five minutes," he said. "This makes it very exciting to watch."

Differences

Most Rugby League is professional, as distinguished from Rugby Union, which is entirely amateur. Its rules also differ to make the game faster and more fluid. There are 13 players to a side instead of the 15 in amateur rugby.

Rugby League is similar to football in many aspects. The object is to score "tries," equivalent to football's touchdowns. Tries are usually scored through deft lateral passes that outmaneuver the opposing team and get it out of position.

Forward passing is prohibited, and so is blocking. The team that does not have possession of the ball may tackle only the player who is carrying the ball. The finesse of the game is that the ball carrier, with perfect timing, will pass laterally to a teammate just as he is about to be tackled. Tackling is much like a bear hug to prevent the carrier from throwing. Any player can receive a pass.

The game is bruising, played without helmets or pads, but there are fewer injuries than in football. The game is played on a field 110 yards long and 75 yards wide, longer and wider than an American football field. The ball is shaped like an American football but is larger.

One reason Rugby League is faster than football is that there are almost no delays. As soon as a tackle has been made, the ball carrier stands up, heels the ball backward to a teammate, and play resumes instantly.

Only two substitutions are allowed. If an injured player cannot return to the match, his team carries on with 12 members.

12 Franchises

The United States Rugby League intends to sell 12 franchises at \$86,000 each, and there will be a 10-year moratorium on expansion. An important goal is to keep costs low. League rules will prohibit competitive bidding for players, whose salaries are expected to average \$15,000. The league figures a team can operate for about \$1.2 million a year, counting salaries, stadium rental, travel, uniforms, league dues and promotion.

Membership in the English Rugby League and the international board will protect United States team owners from invaders.

For the start, about 240 players will be needed, of whom half will come from abroad. The others are expected to come from the ranks of American football, especially players who could not keep a job with a professional team. Size is not important; a 150-pound player is as valuable as one of 250 pounds.

Sometimes this fall there will be a two-day tryout in Chicago for American candidates. British and French coaches plan to size them up and send some of them to European teams for experience. Then they will return to the United States for a general draft among the American teams.

The season is scheduled to run from April through July, with games on Wednesdays and Saturdays. In three or four years the promoters hope to develop enough talent to organize an American all-star team to compete against teams from England, Australia, New Zealand and France.

With the 49 delegations lined up on the football field, the president of the world amateur swimming federation, Javier Ostos of Mexico, also welcomed the city's guests, among them Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee.

The advertisement, inserted by the West Berlin Christian Democratic Party (CDU), called on world sports federations to counter what it called an increasing Communist boycott of sports events here.

The East Germans called it a violation of the Olympic spirit, but Harm Beyer, chief of the organizing committee, said today that there was legally no way he could meet their demand that the program be withdrawn from sale.

He said Soviet officials had also complained over the issue, and added that in another controversy the East bloc had agreed to a compromise over how flags would be flown tonight after complaining that the West German banner was being given too much prominence.

Meanwhile, competitors prepared for the first water polo and diving heats tomorrow, and for the start of the swimming on Sunday.

A total of 828 swimmers from 49 nations are taking part in the championships, with the United States and East Germany holding the greatest medal chances, followed by the Soviet Union, Australia and possibly Canada.

In the diving and racing events only seven athletes are here to defend titles won at the last world meet, in Cali, Colombia, in 1975.

In the women's events, East Germany has the almost-impossible task of defending 10 titles from the 14 events at Cali, and will be pressed hard by girls like America's Tracy Caulkins and Tracey Wickham of Australia.

The Russians, particularly, have given notice of a powerful challenge to the American men, who will be defending eight of the 15 titles at stake.

The pool stands alongside the sports stadium built in the West Berlin area of the former German capital for the Olympics of 1936.

The refitting of the pool with Finnish wave dampers around the edges, the construction of a new diving tower with an elevator and the provision of temporary stands cost the equivalent of \$7 million. A further \$1.7 million was spent on the water polo site in Spandau and the pool for synchronized swimming in Schoenberg.

"It's a mighty fine pool," said Dave Johnson, chief trainer of the Canadian women's team. "But as it is open-air, the times could depend a lot on the weather."

With the massacre of Israeli athletes at the 1972 Olympics in Munich in mind, security precautions are being emphasized.

Meanwhile, swimming federation officials confirmed Santa Clara, Calif., as the site of the 1982 championships. The city was the only applicant.

BERLIN, Aug. 18 (UPI) — U.S. team officials are counting on Tracy Caulkins, the 15-year-old world record holder from Nashville, Tenn., to spearhead the attack on the East Germans' domination.

"Until 1973, every American national record was a women's world record. That hasn't been happening for a bit," said Coach Paul Bergen, who guided Caulkins to her world record 2:15.09 in the 200-meter individual medley at this month's AAU championships in Houston.

Kim Linchen, another 15-year-old, from Sarasota, Fla., posted a world mark in the 400-meter freestyle by clocking 4:07.66 at the same AAU meet to add to her 1,500-meter world mark set in June.

But that still left eight world records to the East Germans with Barbara Krause and Andrea Polack grabbing a pair each only last month.

"There's a lot of people swimming between 4:25 and 4:39 who could drop to 4:23," said Vassallo, aware that Russian Sergey Fesenko has a 4:25.30 under his belt.

"There are eight people in the 300-meter individual who have clocked 2:05. And the Russian [Alexander] Sidorenko broke the world record just a month before Steve did his."

"Tracy has got it in her body. She is making faster times now than she was at the AAU. Now her mental attitude has got to be right."

Caulkins, however, working hard at training as the American team got its first feel of the Olympic pool yesterday, knows what is required.

"Sometimes you know you are tired but mentally you have got to block that out of your mind," said Caulkins.

"I don't get nervous. I just go out and race. And I hope to stay at the top a long time."

World record holder Steve Lunquist, from Jonesboro, Ga., already has his strategy worked out.

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (Reuters) — Vilma Bardauskene, of Soviet Lithuania, has broken the 7-meter barrier in the long jump. The Soviet agency Tass reported today. Tass said the 25-year-old Bardauskene, of Vilnius, set a world record of 7.07 meters with her first attempt in the competition in Kishinev, Soviet Moldavia.

A world record of 6.99 meters was set by Sigrun Siegel of East Germany two years ago.

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At Berlin Stadium

World Swim Meet Opens

BERLIN, Aug. 18 (Reuters) — The third world championships in swimming, water polo, diving and synchronized swimming were formally opened here today with a colorful 49-nation ceremony in the 100,000-seat stadium built for the 1936 Olympics.

Encouraged by the exuberance of teams like the Americans, who unleashed a volley of Frisbees into the crowd, more than 800 competitors and several thousand officials inaugurated the 10-day competition.

The West

